

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION.

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PRICE TWO CENTS.

## MIKADO CONFERS HIGHEST HONOR ON PRESIDENT ELIOT

Ambassador Takahira on May Eleven Will Bestow Decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun in Boston.

## SUITE TO ATTEND

Harvard Clubs and the East Asiatic Society to Figure Prominently in Celebration of the Event.

One week before his retirement as president of Harvard University next month, Charles William Eliot will receive the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun, the highest honor in the gift of the Japanese government. At the order of the Emperor of Japan the ceremonies attending the bestowal of the decoration will be performed in this city by Japanese Ambassador Kogoro Takahira, who has been ordered to Boston on May 11 by his government for that purpose.

The entire suite of the Japanese embassy and all of the attaches will accompany the ambassador and the occasion will be made one of the most brilliant ever witnessed in Boston.

The ceremony will take place at the home of the Hon. Charles S. Hamlin, 2 Raleigh street, where the Japanese ambassador will be guest during his stay in Boston.

During President Eliot's recent trip to Washington the Japanese ambassador conveyed to him the announcement that the Mikado had tendered him this distinction of the Order of the Rising Sun and President Eliot accepted. This decision was communicated to the Japanese government and the decoration was immediately sent to Washington, where it arrived a few days ago with the order that it shall be conferred upon the famous educator in person in Boston.

Ambassador Takahira and his staff will arrive here on the afternoon of Monday, May 10. While in Boston he will be the guest at dinner and receptions of President Eliot of Harvard University, of the East Asiatic Society of Boston and the Cosmopolitan Club of Harvard University.

The afternoons of May 11 at the Hamlin home a distinguished company of prominent Boston officials, both city and state, together with representatives from Harvard and diplomatic circles, will gather to witness the ceremony of conferring the order.

The company will immediately adjourn to the banquet rooms of the Algonquin Club, where Ambassador Takahira and President Eliot will be the guests of honor of the East Asiatic Society.

On the evening of May 12 President Eliot and the Japanese ambassador will be entertained by the Harvard Cosmopolitan Club at their annual banquet in the trophy room of the Harvard Union.

The Japanese diplomatic party will leave for Washington on the morning of May 13.

## PUBLICITY APPEAL SECURES RESULT

The Cantabrigia Club Obtains Promises From Fifteen Firms Not to Use Billboards for Advertising.

Mrs. C. H. Lake tomorrow will read a report on the billboard situation in Cambridge at the meeting of the Cantabrigia Club in Brattle Hall.

Several weeks ago the club decided to continue their campaign against advertising by signs on prominent streets by a direct appeal to the advertisers themselves. Mrs. Lake, as a committee, wrote 60 letters to advertising firms and the owners of vacant lots requesting them to remove their signs.

Mrs. Lake will report a result far beyond any one's expectations. Twenty-five firms have replied, 15 promise outright to remove their signs and to advertise by other means; and six others agree to remove their signs, provided the other advertisers can be persuaded to do the same thing.

The club will display a list of the firms who comply with the request in their rooms in Brattle Hall, and will endeavor by other means to see that they lose nothing in the way of advertising.

## OPPOSE GAMBLING IN FOOD PRODUCTS

The committee of Boston merchants and master bakers working for the reduction of the tariff on wheat is the first Massachusetts body to take a definite stand on the matter of speculation in grain, and today they are sending broadcast over the country, through the agency of the National Association of Master Bakers, resolutions asking Congress to restrict all gambling in food supplies.

The principal desire is to secure a reduction of 15 cents a bushel on wheat, making the duty 10 cents in place of the present tariff of 25 cents per bushel.

## ROUTE OF BOSTON TOUR ANNOUNCED

Merchants' Special Train Will Leave Here Next Tuesday and Return Will Be Made on Friday Morning.

The official itinerary of the first New Hampshire trip to be made through New Hampshire and Maine by the Boston Merchants Association and the Boston Chamber of Commerce in a special train was announced today by Walter M. Lowney, chairman of the special committee in charge of the trip.

Tuesday Portsmouth, N. H., Biddeford and Portland, Me., will be visited, the train arriving at Portland at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and remaining there until early Wednesday morning.

Bath, Brunswick, Lewiston and Auburn will be visited on Wednesday, three hours being passed in the last two cities named. Wednesday evening will be passed in Augusta, the state capital, and on Thursday Waterville, Belfast and Bangor will be visited, the train arriving in Bangor at 4:30 o'clock Thursday afternoon and leaving there at midnight. It will arrive in Boston at 7:20 a. m. Friday.

## SULTAN OPENS ERA OF REFORM POLICY IN REDUCING STAFF

Dismisses Several Thousand Attaches of Yildiz Kiosk and Saves the Empire Millions of Dollars.

CONSTANTINOPLE—Sultan Mehmed V. inaugurated a sweeping policy of economy today by cutting off scores of attachés from the palace civil list and removing hundreds of supernumeraries from the various government departments.

The Yildiz Kiosk now has a force of attendants about the size of that maintained at the White House in Washington, May 10.

All told several thousand persons have been dismissed and a saving to the government of millions of dollars effected. This sign of a business administration—something new in Turkey—received with almost universal approval.

There is the highest authority today for the statement that the Young Turks intend eventually to court-martial Abdul Hamid, the deposed Sultan. If this is done his execution is probable, as the Young Turks would hardly care to take this action unless they had sufficient evidence to insure Abdul's conviction of some penal offense.

The hiding place of Abdul's fortune is now what is worrying the Young Turks. They are convinced that he has millions hidden away, but haven't succeeded in getting from Abdul any intimation as to where his fortune is. It is believed that the threat of court martial is really for the purpose of making Abdul disgorge, and that if he will do

(Continued on Page Four, Column One.)

## AERO CLUB ISSUES PRICE SCHEDULES

New England Organization Announces Cost of Making Ascensions and Quotes Rates for Balloon Parties.

Prices for members have been established by the Aero Club of New England for balloon ascensions for the coming season.

Charles J. Glidden today said that the price for an ascension of one passenger and a pilot in the balloon Boston would be \$65 and in the balloon Massachusetts the rate for one passenger and a pilot would be \$115; for two passengers and a pilot the rate is \$120.

These prices include all expenses except those to the place of ascension and home from where ever the balloon may land.

The committee in charge of ascensions is composed of Charles J. Glidden and H. Clayton, and they now have a waiting list of 42 members who desire to go ballooning.

## POLICE IN PARKS TO BE INCREASED

The force of metropolitan park police is to be increased by 16 men, and superior officers of this force are looking into the records of probable appointees.

The commission is also getting in readiness to make a large increase in the force in the fall, as they will then have the policing of the Charles River basin. This is going to take about 30 additional officers, according to present indications.

## FAVOR GRADED AUTO LAW.

The committee on roads and bridges at the State House, in executive session this morning, received the report of the sub-committee on the graded tax for automobiles. But it will be some time before the full committee is ready to report a bill.

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in a special train

was

announced

today

by

Walter

M.

Lowney

chairman

of the

special

committee

in charge

&lt;p

# News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

## NOTED CANADIAN RANGER ENGAGES FOR AFRICAN TRIP

British Syndicate Sends Him Out to Explore Lumber Districts — Rumor Places Him Near Roosevelt.

## A FAMOUS HUNTER

GRAND LAKE VICTORIA, Can.—John Thompson, the noted Canadian bush-ranger, has been engaged by a British syndicate to explore and report upon the timber resources of East and Central Africa, being authorized to secure his own assistants and immediately proceed to a point not far from ex-President Roosevelt's destination.

This has given rise to a rumor that the "hunting" expedition of the celebrated American traveler may have been planned to include other game than lions and tigers! The hasty preparations the ranger made for the trip suggests that his expedition may be timed to coincide with the date of Colonel Roosevelt's African sojourn as well as to coincide in regard to locality.

This Canadian ranger is a man of splendid physique. He has spent his life in the districts surrounding Lakes Abitibi, Matagami and Grand Lake Victoria, where 12 Hudson Bay posts provided the only evidences of civilization in an area more than 400 miles long by about 200 miles wide. During the last two years his supply center has been located at Grand Lake Victoria.

Thompson isn't likely to find anything in Africa providing a much "bigger" idea of "wilderness" than there is here, and his qualifications for undertaking the expedition are well tested, as he was chosen from among a number of the well-known rangers of Canada's perilous northern forest lands.

## NEW ZEALAND'S OFFER OF SHIP

LONDON—Speaking at the dinner of the New Zealand chamber of commerce, the prime minister, Sir Joseph Ward, referring to the offer of a Dreadnought to the home government said that it was not one, nor indeed 12 Dreadnoughts that counted, but the value of the moral to be drawn from the offer. New Zealand was not stupid enough to believe that Great Britain was unable to provide a strong navy, nor to offer a Dreadnought on the mere score of cost, in the belief that England required her assistance; but she recognized that it was the proper thing to do to show foreign nations that the outlying portions of the empire were willing to help. Moreover, the offer proved that they really formed part of the empire to which they were proud to belong.

## AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"Via Wireless." CASTLE SQUARE—"The Runaway Girl." COLONIAL—"Follies of 1908." HOLLIS STREET—"The Boys and Betty." MAJESTIC—"The Music Master." ORPHEUM—Vaudville. PARK—"The Traveling Salesman." TREMONT—"The Servant in the House."

NEW YORK.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Robert Mantell in *repartee*. Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday evenings and Wednesday afternoon, "The Merchant of Venice." Thursday, Friday and Saturday evening, "Hamlet." Saturday afternoon, "Romeo and Juliet." ALHAMBRA—Vaudville.

ASTOR—"The Girl from Home." BELASCO—"Going to the West." BIJOU—"Gentlemen from Mississippi." BLAINE'S—Vaudville.

CASINO—"Havana." COLONIAL—Vaudville.

CRITERION—"The Fair Co-Ed."

DALY'S—"The Gay Life."

EMMETT—"Every Woman Knows."

GARDY—"The Happy Guest Door."

GARDEN—"The Conflict."

GARRICK—"The Happy Marriage."

GRANADA OPERA HOUSE—"The Witching Hour."

HACKETT'S—"A Woman's Way."

HAMMERSTEIN'S—Vaudville.

HELIOTROPE—"The Beauty Spot."

HIPPODROME—Vaudville.

HUDSON—"The Third Degree."

KEITH & PROCTOR'S, Fifth avenue—Vaudville.

KEITH & PROCTOR'S, 125th street—Vaudville.

KNICKERBOCKER—"The Candy Shop."

LYCEUM—"The Dawn of a Tomorrow."

LYRIC—"The Blue Mouse."

MAJESTIC—"The Red Moon."

MINNEAPOLIS—"The Bachelor."

NEW YORK—"Miss Innocence."

PLAZA—Vaudville.

SAVANNAH—"Walling on the Wall."

STUVE-SANT—"The Easiest Way."

WALLACK'S—"Sham."

WEST END—"The Newlyweds."

CHICAGO.

AMERICAN—Vaudville.

BISHOP'S HALL—"The Prince Chap."

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE—"Mary Jones."

COLONIAL—"The Merry Widow."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE—"A Gentleman from Mississippi."

GREAT NORTHERN—"The Alaskan."

HAWAIIAN—Vaudville.

ILLINOIS THEATER—"The Traveling Salesman."

LA SALLE—"The Golden Girl."

MAJESTIC—Vaudville.

OLYMPIC—Vaudville.

POWER—"Lady Frederick."

PROGRESS—"The Game of Tonight."

STUDIEBAKER—"Cameo Kirby."

WHITNEY—"The Boy and the Girl."

BOSTON CONCERTS.

FRIDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 2:30 p. m.—24th rehearsal. Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Cecilia Society.

SATURDAY.

SYMPHONY HALL, 8 p. m.—24th concert. Boston Symphony Orchestra, assisted by the Cecilia Society.

## The Buenos Aires Pan-American Congress Is Expected to Cement Unity of Nations



AVENIDE DE MAYO, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE, S. A.

Showing beauty of thoroughfare enhanced by rows of trees on either side.

### Representatives Busy Fixing Program — Reduction in Foreign Postal Rates and Parcels Post to Come Up.

historical personage. The franking privilege will be asked for the publications of the bureau. Resolutions will be offered, recommending to the governments represented to provide the library of the bureau, known as the Columbus Memorial Library.

A project of great significance will be reported upon when a commission of jurists will offer proposals they have prepared upon codifying public and private international law so far as the Americas are concerned. This proposition was mentioned at the second conference at Mexico in 1902, but no real action was taken until the delegates at Rio found that the better relations existing between their countries made it possible to prepare for such a body of laws. The codification has been going on swiftly, among those on the commission being Francisco de la Barra, at present Mexican ambassador to Washington, and Prof. Leo S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania. It is expected they and their coworkers will submit a set of statutes that will materially advance the idea of a federation of the world. If favorable action is taken on the report it will constitute a most important step in the history of the world, for never before has the attempt been made to legislate on general subjects for as many as 20 separate nations.

The conference will hear reports from each country on the action taken respecting conventions signed at Rio de Janeiro in 1906, and reports of committees appointed then. The international bureau, of which Lord Barrett is director, will occupy a large place in the program. Mr. Barrett will furnish a report of its activity, and consideration of improving the bureau will come up, as it has at the three preceding conferences. Suitable action on the gift of Andrew Carnegie, who furnished \$750,000 for erecting a home for the bureau at Washington, will be proposed. Each country will be requested to place in the new building a statue or portrait of a national hero or

historical personage. The franking privilege will be asked for the publications of the bureau. Resolutions will be offered, recommending to the governments represented to provide the library of the bureau, known as the Columbus Memorial Library.

Special stress, according to this plan will be laid upon the collection of uniform statistics respecting commerce, so that each nation may gain a better idea of the resources, present trade status and needs of the others. Such a provision for increasing the trade between American republics has long been the aim of Pan-American enthusiasts, but has not been before been realized. Commerce between the nations has heretofore been hampered by widely differing methods of preparing essential information for use of importers.

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# Leading Events in Athletic World

## WASHINGTON WINS A TEN-INNING GAME FROM PHILADELPHIA

Young Driven From the Box  
by Detroit, While Boston  
Defeats New York in Poor  
Game.

## NO GAME AT CHICAGO

### AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Detroit	9	3	.750
New York	7	4	.636
Boston	6	5	.545
Chicago	6	5	.545
Philadelphia	5	6	.500
St. Louis	4	7	.364
Cleveland	4	8	.333
Washington	3	7	.300

### GAMES TODAY.

New York at Boston.

Cleveland at Chicago.

St. Louis at Detroit.

For three innings the New York-Boston game promised to develop into a fine pitcher's battle between Quinn and Steele, but in their part of the fourth inning the Boston Americans gathered in six runs on timely hits and very poor fielding by New York, after which the game was never in doubt.

New York furnished a very poor exhibition, being charged up with eight errors. Ford succeeded Quinn in the fifth, but the Boston players had found their bat-biting eye and had no difficulty in getting six runs off him.

Boston played a fast game in the field. Speaker made his first error of the season on a bad throw to third, which resulted in New York's first run. His hitting was hard and timely. Carrigan played a good game and captured two singles. Steele pitched a strong game and made a timely single in the fourth inning. The score:

BOSTON.	AB	R	B	BB	TB	PO	A	E
McConnell, 2b...	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	0
Lord, 3b...	4	1	1	1	2	0	3	0
Sweatzer, rf...	3	2	3	0	1	0	0	0
Stahl, 1b...	3	2	1	3	1	1	0	0
Niles, lf...	3	2	0	0	2	0	0	0
Connolly, ss...	3	1	2	2	2	0	0	0
Steele, p...	2	0	1	1	1	3	0	0
Totals.....	30	12	11	18	27	14	2	0

NEW YORK.

AB	R	B	BB	TB	PO	A	E
Green, cf...	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Keller, rf...	3	0	0	0	0	1	0
Austin, 3b...	4	1	2	2	2	3	1
Engle, if...	4	0	1	2	1	0	0
McConnell, 1b...	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Ball, 2b...	4	1	3	2	2	0	0
Knight, ss...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kleinow, c...	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quinn, p...	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Connolly, ss...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lord, 3b...	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals.....	32	2	5	8	23	14	8

Runnings.....

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R.H.E.

Washington.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 8 12

Batteries, Groom, Street; Vickers, Coombs, Thomas; Umpires, Evans and Hurst.

\*Lord out, hit by batted ball. \*Batted for Quinn in fifth.

\*\*Lord out, hit by batted ball. \*Batted for Quinn in fifth.

TEN INNINGS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON.—Washington defeated Philadelphia Wednesday in an exciting 10-inning game, 3 to 2. A wild throw to the plate in the 10th inning by Baker let in the winning run. The first base playing of Unglaub was the feature. Today's game has been postponed. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 R.H.E.

Washington.....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 3 8 12

Philadelphia.....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 7 2

Batteries, Groom, Street; Vickers, Coombs, Thomas; Umpires, Evans and Hurst.

MOTOR CLUB GETS  
A MEETING PLACE

A meeting of the Boston Motor Club was held at the Hotel Victoria Wednesday evening to hear the reports of the committee on permanent quarters. A large number of those present inspected the suite of rooms on the first floor of the hotel that was recommended and were well pleased with them. It is quite probable that these quarters will be accepted by the board of directors, who will hold a meeting next week to decide matters.

A large number of new applications for membership have been received, and they are to be acted on by the membership committee. With the number of new members promised before the next meeting there is no doubt but what the club will be a large one.

NOBLE & GREENOUGH GOOD GAME.

CLEVELAND—Detroit defeated Cleveland Wednesday 8 to 1. Mullin was very effective, while errors by Young and Perring were very costly. Falkenberg, who succeeded Young, was wild and ineffective. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Detroit.....2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3—8 12

Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 3

Batteries, Mullin, Schmidt; Young, Kenner. Esterly. Umpires, Kerin and O'Laughlin.

TUFTS DEFEATS M. A. C.

MEDFORD—A close game was played at Tufts athletic field Wednesday, resulting in a defeat of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, 5 to 4. A catch by Pries in right field and a fine throw home prevented the losers from tying the score in the ninth. The score:

Innings.....1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R.H.E.

Detroit.....2 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 3—8 12

Cleveland.....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 4 3

Batteries, Hall, Atwood, Clifford; Wh. Evans, French.

AMERICANS ARE DEFEATED.

NEW YORK—R. S. Doherty and L. H. Escombe beat Rhodes and A. Hendricks 6-4, 6-2 in the international court tennis championships Wednesday.

MEETING SOUGHT  
BY SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield is contesting with Hartford and Middletown, Conn., for the seventh annual conference of the Connecticut Valley Misionary Society, which was held last year at Smith College, Northampton, and the outlook is good for the selection of Springfield.

BEST RUNNERS EXPECTED.

NEW YORK—There are now nine entries for the \$10,000 marathon, which is to be run off at the P. O. grounds on Saturday, May 8, and it is expected that this list will be nearly doubled when the starting pistol is fired. The entrants include White, Corval, Malone, St. Yves, Simpson, Cibot, Orpheus, Appleby, while Hayes, Shirub, Longboat, and Rando have declared they will probably run.

CHAMPIONSHIP FOR HAMILTON.

CHICAGO.—The one-mile skating championship was won by Clarence Hamilton at Riverview rink over Rodney and Terrill Peters of St. Louis Wednesday, who had qualified for the finals.

### OUTLOOK IS GOOD FOR TENNIS TEAM

Harvard Loses Two Good  
Men, but Has a Wealth  
of Excellent Material to  
Draw From.

Intercollegiate tennis at Harvard has started with a strong lot of players out for the team in the spring tournament now being played on Jarvis field. The final schedule of spring tournaments and intercollegiate matches has been made out, and although Harvard will lose two of its best men, the chances of a repetition of the Crimson victories of former years seem assured.

Capt. N. W. Niles of the Harvard varsity team has announced the probable team which will compete in the first dual match of the season, that with Princeton Saturday. The personnel of the team will probably be: N. W. Niles (captain), Sweetzer, Cutting, Adams, Cutler and Dabney. The latter, one of Harvard's best men, has been forced to take out a leave of absence, so that it is not known whether he will be able to play.

This team is a very strong one, although all but Niles have had little intercollegiate experience. The loss of G. P. Gardiner, who is doing work on the track this season, will be keenly felt, as will also the absence of E. T. Dana, who is playing on the varsity baseball nine.

The Princeton matches will be played at Princeton, N. J., and will consist of nine, six in singles and three in doubles. The dual with Yale will be played by the same team on Yale field, May 20.

Several tournaments will be played throughout the spring to get the men in shape for the intercollegiates and to develop new material for next year, as many of Harvard's best players will not be eligible next season. On May 6 a straight and mixed doubles invitation tournament will be held on the courts of the Brooklyn Country Club, in which many of Harvard's players will enter.

The tournament which is now being run off is open to the members of the college only and upon the results of the work of the men will largely depend their places in the intercollegiate matches.

The tennis management is trying an experiment on the Jarvis field courts. A contract has been let for the remodeling of one of the courts on the field and making it over into a Glutin court as an experiment. This has been tried in several of the club courts throughout the country and has proved a success, making a hard, firm and yet flexible court. Should it justify itself to the tennis managers, all of the courts, both on Jarvis field and on Soldier's field, will be remade on the same plan.

When asked today as to Harvard's probable chances of victory in the intercollegiates with the loss of two men from the team, Captain Niles said: "Our chances are not as good as they have been in past years at this stage of spring training, for we have lost two good players, Dana and Gardner, both members of last year's intercollegiate team. A team composed of Sweetzer, Adams, Niles, Dabney, Cutting and Cutler will be able to make a strong bid for first place. We will bend every energy toward turning out such a team. Numerous tournaments will be held from now on and all the tennis players of the college will be urged to come out. This lot of players is strong and aggressive, both in doubles and in singles. I think that they will be able to win from both Princeton and Yale, but it will not be a walkover, as it has been in past years. We have always won tennis. In 10 years we have only lost one dual match and we do not intend to begin now."

FIVE SCHOOLS  
HAVE CREWS OUT

Candidates for Noble & Greenough, Cambridge Latin and English High School crews worked out on the Charles river Wednesday afternoon. Because of the practise yesterday was along the sea wall with the coaches directing the work from singles. Very little advanced work was done, as the boys are looking for a smoother surface. The boats were manned as follows:

Noble & Greenough 1st—Gondole stroke,

Storer 3, Weston 2, Peterson bow, Courtney coxswain.

Cambridge Latin 1st—Captain Stratton

Brookline 2nd—Davies stroke, Dudley 3, Vickery 2, Edwards bow, Lawton coxswain.

Cambridge Latin 2nd—Captain Stratton

Brookline 3rd—Whittemore 2, Ammer 2, Ammer bow, Brookline coxswain.

Cambridge Latin 3rd—Tefft stroke, Captain Hall 2, Pierce bow, Lowrey coxswain.

CHALLENGE FOR SHOOT.

WALTHAM—First Lieutenant Williams, on behalf of company F, 5th regiment, M. V. M., has directed the clerk of the company to forward a challenge to company C of the same regiment of New York for a rifle shooting match at the state armory, Waltham, on the evening of May 8. Under the conditions mentioned one or more teams of five men from each company are to shoot five-shot series per man, one score, standing; one off hand, and one prone. These are to be at twenty-five yards. Any military rifle and any ammunition can be used. Company F has not yet selected its teams, but will put in two and probably more.

CHAMPIONSHIP FOR HAMILTON.

CHICAGO.—The one-mile skating championship was won by Clarence Hamilton at Riverview rink over Rodney and Terrill Peters of St. Louis Wednesday, who had qualified for the finals.

### A LEADING COLLEGE PLAYER.



### TAFT TO WITNESS SONDER MATCHES

Races With German Boats  
to Take Place Off Marblehead the Coming Season for the Taft Trophy.

President Taft has signified his intention of witnessing the international yacht races between American and German boats, to be sailed off Marblehead the first week in September. The President's newly selected summer home, at Beverly, is in sight of Marblehead harbor, and only three miles from the starting point of the races. He will go out to the course on the Mayflower. These races are between boats of the sonder class, a special class built under German rating rules, and first introduced here in the German-American match of 1906. A similar match was sailed in 1907 at Kiel.

The races are under the joint direction of the Eastern Yacht Club, on behalf of the American boats entered, and the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club, of which the German Emperor is the head, on behalf of the German boats. Three boats on a side compete. The grand prize this year, given by the Eastern Club, is to be known as the President Taft cup. This is with the President's consent, and in accordance with the wishes of the German yachtsmen, who in the races of 1907 had as a prize a cup given by the Kaiser. The cup in 1906 was known as the Roosevelt cup.

## SULTAN OPENS ERA OF REFORM POLICY IN REDUCING STAFF

(Continued From Page One.)

so his personal safety will be guaranteed. The former ruler of the empire, Abdul Hamid II., is to be kept a prisoner in a large house with walled grounds on a height overlooking Salonica, which has lately been occupied by the Italian commander of the International Gendarmerie.

The Constitutionalists would like to get back part of the great sum of money that the former Sultan is supposed to have abroad, not only because the government is in need of the cash, but because it is desirable that he should be deprived of the resources for another coup d'état. Speculation places Abdul Hamid's wealth at anything between \$25,000,000 and \$200,000,000.

It was mentioned with pleasure at the palace of Mehmed V. that the American ambassador was the first of the foreign representatives to communicate his good wishes to the newly proclaimed Sultan. The Sultan sent his compliments and thanks to Mr. Leishman, expressing pleasure that the representative of the United States was the first to congratulate him.

The streets of the capital are filled with Macedonian volunteers. They are being feted by the citizens at the coffee houses and restaurants, which are all full to overflowing. A brisk business is being done in the sale of pictures of the Sultan and miniature flags inscribed with "Liberty, Fraternity, Equality and Justice." Heddies and softas, who have not been seen in recent days, are now reappearing in the public places and conditions are assuming a normal aspect.

Mahmoud Schefket Pasha, commanding the forces, in an interview intimated his intention to purify the capital of all subversive elements and to establish a salutary example to the army. He said that he would have no half measures, but would thoroughly clear up the situation. For this purpose the state of siege would be prolonged for probably a month, although it would be relaxed somewhat in the European quarter very soon. Referring to the deportation of Abdul Hamid, General Schefket expressed the opinion that this measure was absolutely necessary in the interest of future peace in the empire. Alluding to the report that the Albanians might attempt to rescue the former Sultan, the general said he was convinced that the Albanians would remain quiet. On the completion of his mission, he concluded, he would return to Salonica.

Mehmed V. was attending to his court duties Wednesday, receiving various officials at Dolmabagtsche palace, where he has taken up his quarters in a plain and unceremonious manner. Access to the palace is easy and the Sultan's conversation is familiar, the whole being in striking contrast with the conditions that prevailed at the Yildiz. The absence of troops at the palace is marked, and only a few policemen are on duty at the entrance.

Most of the volunteers will leave for their homes today after being entertained at a farewell banquet outside the city walls.

The garrison at Erzurum, Turkish Armenia, which showed signs of dissatisfaction a few days ago, has changed its attitude on learning of the deposition of Abdul Hamid and the appointment of the new Sultan, and is now tranquil.

**American Women's Peril Increases in Asia Minor**

MERSINA, Asiatic Turkey—Messages today from Hadjin say the situation there is desperate and that no relief is in sight. The Christians of the town, including the foreign missionaries, are besieged and have only enough food to last a day or two.

Miss Rose Lambert and the other American women in danger at Hadjin, are connected with the "United Orphanage and Mission."

Miss Lambert is the acting superintendent, T. Ford Barker and his wife being at present home on a furlough. Miss Lambert is the daughter of the Rev. George Lambert of Elkhart, Ind.

With Miss Lambert at Hadjin at the present time are Miss Ida Tschumi of Cleveland, O.; Miss Anna Beaman and Miss Dorinda Dowman. The last two arrived at Hadjin from Michigan two months ago. Miss Fredrika Honk is from Indiana, but she is at present at Beirut.

The Christian village of Bakdjeh has been completely destroyed by the Mohammedan mobs. The inhabitants are almost wholly Armenian and only those who fled in the early stages of the fighting escaped. The torch was then applied to the town and scarcely a building remains.

The fatalities throughout the province of Adana since the trouble started are placed at 35,000. Local troops are aiding the rioters and no relief can be obtained until an invading army comes from European Turkey. The authorities throughout all of Asiatic Turkey have shown themselves in complete sympathy with the Moslem mobs.

**Washington Officially Recognizes Mehmed V.**

WASHINGTON—Mehmed V., the new Sultan of Turkey, has been officially recognized as the reigning ruler of that empire by the Washington government. This action followed the communication of the fact of the accession to the throne of the new Sultan to the state department by H. Kazib Bey, the Turkish am-

## News in Brief Gathered Today from Massachusetts Towns and Cities

### BROCKTON.

Walter L. Lane has been appointed by Governor Draper to succeed Frederick M. Bixby as justice of the Brockton police court. The appointment was confirmed by the council.

The Woman's Club has made arrangements to conduct a summer school with kindergarten department at the Franklin school building and has received permission from the school board to have use of the building.

Mrs. Etta H. Wilcox, formerly principal of the Grove street school in this city, has been appointed a state inspector of public schools, with headquarters in Boston.

Opportunity Circle of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church will hold its annual banquet and ladies' night May 10 at the Central Methodist Church.

### MALDEN.

The Malden school board has decided to establish vacation schools. The sessions will be held at the Daniels' school. Final arrangements are in the hands of Messrs. Walker and Wiggin of the school board.

Henry M. Hartshorn of the charity department and city almoner, has been reelected.

Musical Director Chase of the Malden schools is training a chorus of 100 school children to sing at the laying of the cornerstone of the new soldiers' monument on Memorial Day.

The junior class of the Malden high school has named a committee to arrange for the annual senior reception as follows: Kenneth Bosworth, Margaret Griffin, Rena Gerrish, Louise Lord and Howard Stevens.

### CHELSEA.

The closing of the Chelsea saloons Friday night will be celebrated with a service in the Horace Memorial Baptist Church.

The Y. M. C. A. has elected as directors Arthur E. Gates, Frederick H. Mathews, Benjamin C. Gregory, Isaac F. Atwood and Walter Mitchell. The financial statement shows assets of \$41,700.22, with no liabilities. The new building to cost \$80,000, will be commenced at once.

William J. McClintock, who has been connected with the Newton city engineering department for the past seven years, has resigned and gone into business.

### BRIDGEWATER.

The Rev. Frank W. Padelford, secretary of the Massachusetts Baptist Missionary Society, will speak at the Baptist Church in West Bridgewater this evening.

Frank L. Howard of West Bridgewater has been chosen to fill the vacancy on the board of selectmen.

Miss Annie Danforth of Somerville is a new teacher engaged by Superintendent Grout.

Miss Bertha Paine and Miss Sarah Laughton, principal of the Howard Seminary, will address the Ousamequin Club at Odd Fellows Hall Monday afternoon.

### WAKEFIELD.

The T. T. O. Club members were the guests of Mrs. Frederick H. Jones, at her home in Andover, on Wednesday.

The annual business meeting of the Kosmos Club will be held Friday afternoon, May 7, instead of April 30.

The Baptist Young People's Union held its annual supper Wednesday evening, which was attended by about 200 members and friends.

The 1905 Club will meet this evening with Miss Maybelle G. Mansfield at her home on Avon street.

### NEW BEDFORD.

The start of the ocean race of the New Bedford Yacht Club will be made Aug. 5. Another story is to be added to the picker room of the Taber mill.

Many of the former pastors of the County Street M. E. Church will be present at the semi-centennial exercises of the church May 6. Among the speakers will be Judge Robert F. Raymond and William M. Butler.

### TAUNTON.

The annual public meeting of the Associated Charities of Taunton will be held in the Unitarian Church May 9.

Dr. Frank L. Pleadwell has been appointed delegate to the naval congress in Paris and London.

### MELROSE.

John E. Gunckel of Toledo is to address the meeting under the auspices of the Melrose Woman's Club at the high school hall Thursday evening in his campaign for boys.

The Bellevue Golf Club is to hold an 18-hole medal play on its links Saturday. This is the first medal play of the season.

bassador, and similar information from American Ambassador Leishman at Constantinople. A despatch, according recognition, signed by President Taft, was forwarded to Constantinople tonight for presentation by the ambassador there.

From the American standpoint the permanent improvement in the conditions in Asia Minor and other portions of Turkey, where massacres of Armenians occur, is the most important duty that confronts the new government. It is in dealing with this question that the faith and capacity of the Young Turks party will be put to a severe test.

Meantime, to meet the situation in Asia Minor, the state department is arranging to put to the best use the armored cruisers North Carolina and Montana, now gradually approaching Gibraltar. In a measure the disposition of these ships will be left to the American embassy at Constantinople.

### EXPLOSION AT REYNOLDS, Pa.

TAMAQUA, Pa.—Four men were killed and four hurt as the result of an explosion in the glycerine mixing house of the Potts Powder Company at Reynolds, four miles south of here, today.

## New Colorado Law Makes State Contribute Fund For Campaign Expenses



JOHN F. SHAFROTH,  
Governor of Colorado, who has signed  
unique bill to purify politics.

DENVER, Colo.—Governor Shafroth has signed the campaign expenses bill, and the unique measure becomes a law just 88 days from today.

The bill provides that the state shall contribute for campaign expenses every two years 25 cents for each vote cast at the preceding general election, the sum to be divided among the political parties according to the vote cast for their respective candidates for Governor. It is made a felony for any one other than the state and the candidates to contribute to a political campaign.

## REVISION IS FOOLING PEOPLE AND AIDING RICH, SAYS RAYNER

(Continued From Page One.)

life; worse than this, they have deteriorated the products and supplies that they sell and impose upon the public articles of inferior grade and quality, and lay the whole country under tribute to their extortions and extortions."

The Maryland senator spoke for the time-honored Democratic doctrine of "tariff for revenue only."

He declared the present bill was an utter failure in the raising of revenue and would not add any appreciable amount to collections now made under the Dingley law. The reason for this, he asserted, was that the bill, though under the guise of raising the revenue, nevertheless had for its object the furnishing of protection.

## MINERS' DISPUTE WILL END TODAY

Controversy of Union and Operators to Be Closed by Former Ratifying Agreement.

SCRANTON, Pa.—The controversy which for weeks has existed between the anthracite miners and the operators is today expected to end. The tri-district convention of the union miners has unanimously approved the three-year agreement reached by their representatives with the operators, and authorized them to sign it today, in Philadelphia.

The agreement is practically identical with the one signed three years ago in New York. The United Mine Workers' Union under the agreement is not officially recognized, the miners having waived this demand. The agreement will be signed by the miners' representatives without any official reference to the organization.

The convention was harmonious. While there were differences of opinion on some matters, and many of the delegates were anxious to tell their grievances before the agreement was adopted, they were all unanimous for the proposition when the final vote was taken.

## ORDERS HASKELL CASE PROSECUTED

Federal Attorney - General Wires Tulsa District Attorney to Apply for Drawing New Grand Jury.

WASHINGTON—A vigorous prosecution has been ordered by the attorney-general in the town site cases against Governor Haskell of Oklahoma and others. This fact was made public today in the following official statement:

"After careful consideration of the reasons given by the court for its action in quashing the indictments against Haskell and others in Oklahoma, the attorney-general has wired instructions to the district attorney in Tulsa to apply to the court for a new grand jury drawn in conformity with Judge Marshall's decision and to present the cases to that grand jury. The department has instructed the district attorney to proceed with a vigorous prosecution of these cases."

## CITIES COMMITTEE REPORTS TAUNTON CHARTER IN SENATE

(Continued From Page One.)

propriation of \$8000 for the remodeling of the new rooms. Representatives Comant of Worcester and McCarthy of Marlboro dissent.

Labor—The codification of the labor laws. The new changes are: A new section to provide that inspectors of public buildings shall have the right to enforce the requirements for sanitary conveniences, ventilation and cleanliness in public buildings and schoolhouses, and that if the attention of any school committee or person who leases or owns such public building or schoolhouse is called to its uncleanliness by an inspector and the matter is not remedied within four weeks of such notice, such school committee, owner or lessee shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding \$100 fine. The prosecution of the complaint is placed in the hands of inspectors of public buildings.

It is provided that a minor shall be any person under the age of 18 years and that the employment of any woman or minor in mercantile, mechanical or manufacturing establishments shall not exceed 58 hours per week and that any parent or guardian in the control of a minor who permits the employment of the latter for a greater number of hours or who ever makes a false report regarding the stopping of machinery in connection with such employment shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 fine. A certificate of age of a minor, signed and sworn to by him, his parent or guardian, shall be prima facie evidence of his age in any prosecution under the provisions of this act.

## HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN CATTLE BRING HIGH PRICES AT AUCTION

(Continued From Page One.)

The following seiners have left for Gloucester to fit out for mackerel: Fannie Prescott, Capt. Thomas Downey; Muriel, Capt. Fred Carr; Georgiana, Capt. Freeman Mason; Evelyn Thompson, Capt. Herbert Thompson; Pontiac, Capt. Enos Nickerson; Conqueror, Capt. Robinson Giffen; Shenandoah, Capt. Patrick Murphy. When these vessels sail they will go as far south as New England.

Advices have been received in Boston from New York to the effect that the whole mackerel fleet is fishing 25 miles southeast of Barneveld.

Fishing schooners arrived at T wharf this morning with fares as follows, in pounds: Elizabeth W. Nunn 37,500, Valentine 2400, Metamora \$100, Aspinett 42,000, Appomattox 11,000, Catherine D. Enos 5000, Sadie M. Nunn 16,000, Rose 24,000, Manomet 25,500, Emerald 5500, Manomet 8000, Ellen C. Burke 9000, Emily Sears 3500, Morning Star 4000, Eva Avera 10,000.

Dealers' prices for fish at T wharf this morning, per hundredweight: haddock \$3.25 to \$3.50, large cod \$3 to \$3.75, small cod \$2.25 to \$2.75, large hake \$2.75, pollack \$2.25.

Laden with 16,310 bunches of bananas and 358 bags of coconuts, the steamship Verona, Captain Ostholt, arrived in port this forenoon from Port Morant, Jamaica. The cargo was consigned to the United Fruit Company.

The United Fruit Company's big refrigerating steamer San Jose left Boston this morning for Port Limon, Costa Rica, with a number of saloon passengers, including Thomas E. Link and Miss Gertrude Link of San Jose, R. E. Richardson of Nashua, N. H., Ernest Machado of Washington, E. Schaumann of New York and John McKee of London, Eng. The big craft carried out large amounts of structural steel, frames, angles, etc., and a large consignment of cement.

It is expected that the Cunarder Ivernia will dock at 4 p. m. this afternoon.

## NUMBERING WEEK DAYS OLD METHOD

Formerly the days of the week were numbered one, two, three, four, five and six, beginning with the Sabbath. Even now the custom still prevails among certain modern Greeks, the Slavs and the Finns. Many old-fashioned and orthodox Quakers, particularly in the north of England, still hold to this custom, which was the common one in the days of the Apostles and down to the fourth century, as well as usual among the Jews and the Arabs. The orthodox Quakers use the numerical system in preference to the ordinary, says the New York World.

The week was originally only a convenient quarter of the lunar month. Hence it began on Monday, or moon day. The Italians still call Monday the first and Sunday the seventh day of the week. The week of seven days was imported from Alexandria into Greece, and into Italy about the time of Christ. The Greeks had previously divided their month into sets of 10 days, the Romans into sets of eight days, three and a half sets being equal to one month.

**ADMITS STORY OF JORDAN.**

Judge Stevens in the superior court at East Cambridge this forenoon ruled to admit the story said to have been told to Dr. William MacDonald by Chester S. Jordan, of how under a hallucination he had committed the crime with which he is now charged. The court inquired of the jury as to the relative value of the testimony.

## SHIPPING NEWS

A long and amicable conference was held Wednesday at the chamber of commerce between the committees of the Longshoremen's Trade Council and of the transatlantic steamship agents and stevedores, at which all 30 of the articles of the wage and working rules of the agreement as originally presented by the several longshoremen's organizations, through the trade council, were discussed.

Agreements as to the existing custom regarding certain matters in dispute were made. The agents and stevedores stated what points they would make concessions on, and the men also withdrew certain original demands. The conference discussed the written and unwritten wage scales and working rules for the different lines of work and agreed on nearly all points.

Frederick Toppin of the International Mercantile Marine, Alfred Britton of the White Star and Leyland lines, John F. Cusick of the Hansa, Buckland and other lines, and W. M. Stewart of the Furness line represented the agents, E. S. Booth of the Leyland line, Alfred Ashley of the Cunard line, Harry O'Neill of the White Star line, T. J. Quinn of the Hamburg-American and Wilson lines, M. J. Donovan of the Warren line and F. A. Neal of the Allan line the stevedores, and the men's representatives were Patrick Rice and William F. Dempsey of Longshoremen's Provident Union, Michael Keavey and Andrew G. Norander of O'Connell Assembly 7174, K. of L. of Charlestown; Thomas Murphy and James Mullin of Noddy Island Assembly 5789, K. of L. of East Boston

## GREAT COLLECTION OF EDITIONS OF ONE AUTHOR TO BE SOLD

### CENTRAL HOLDS ANNUAL MEETING

Mrs. Walter Lee Brown Will Dispose of Two Hundred and Fifty Copies of Marcus Aurelius' "Meditations."

### IN TEN LANGUAGES

EVANSTON, Ill.—This city is likely to lose a collection of rare volumes in the "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius," which Mrs. Walter Lee Brown, 1213 Michigan avenue, has just packed to send East to sell. The collection consists of 250 books and is the most complete of its kind in the world. Harvard University is said to have only 40 volumes, the British Museum 50 and some other institutions boast the possession of from five to fifteen volumes.

The volumes are in 10 languages, Greek, Latin, Spanish, German, French, Italian, Dutch, Danish, Norwegian and English. Most of them are substantially and artistically bound in vellum, their original bindings being in first-class condition. Many of the books have beautifully engraved portraits of the author and other plates.

Among the rarest volumes are the following: Greek and Latin texts of *Guil Nylander*, published in 1558; *Meric Casperian* editions, covering the period of 1631 to 1672; *Andre Dacier's* French editions, 1630 and later; several Italian editions ranging in date from 1546 to 1646; Greek and Latin translations of *Thomas Gataker*, the English scholar, ranging from 1652 to 1697; the famous *De Joly* French edition, with rare portraits, 1770 to 1774; *Johannes Hoffmann*, in German, 1723 to 1755.

Perhaps the most valuable books are several Italian texts, which include the life of *Marcus Aurelius*, and which were printed during the 100 years from 1546 to 1646.

Walter Lee Brown spent many years in gathering the collection and had agents in nearly every country in Europe looking for valuable additions. He was one of the best known bibliophiles of the West. He edited selections from "Meditations," and of the book the *Buffalo* Express said:

"There have been several books of selections from the *Meditations* before this, but most of them have been designed to give a general outline of the emperor's philosophy. Mr. Brown claims a distinctive character for his selection, in that it is limited to what has been most helpful to himself and so has an individual point of view. The average reader is likely to get more good out of such a selection as this than from a complete edition of the *Meditations*, so packed with thought as to be difficult of digestion. One of the striking things about the present volume is its attractive form."

### WALTHAM'S MAIL SERVICE EXTENDS

WALTHAM, Mass.—An improved system of mail service will be inaugurated here May 1. Postmaster Charles J. Shepard has received word from Washington that he has been granted an extra clerk in addition to the two new carriers who start Saturday. The additional clerk is allowed because of the increased work resulting from putting on two new carriers. George I. L. Keyes, substitute clerk, will be promoted to the position of regular clerk.

The city also will enjoy increased collection service and additions in the dispatching of mail. There will be a late night collection which will be sent out at 10 o'clock. The evening collection will begin at 8 o'clock, starting at Beaver Brook. Letters mailed at 9 o'clock at the three substations on Moody and Main streets will be collected for the 10 o'clock outgoing mail.

### COURT IS AGAINST TAUNTON CAPTAIN

Judge Braley of the supreme court today held that Capt. John H. Galligan of the Taunton fire department could not maintain his petition against Chief Engineer Fred S. Leonard seeking to have the defendant directed to make up the payroll in accordance with an ordinance passed by the city council Dec. 31. The judge will report the case to the full bench.

The petitioner contends that the ordinance fixing the salary of permanent captains at \$1300 a year became operative at the end of 10 days by reason of the failure of the mayor to send back to the council.

### NEW CONNECTICUT LINE IS PROMISED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—An agreement has been reached between the Hartford & Springfield Street Railway Company and the Windsorville & East Hartford Company by which it is possible another trolley line in Connecticut will be built.

The Windsorville & East Hartford has a franchise to build between the two towns named in its title, but has not built any of its line yet. The agreement is that when the Windsorville & East Hartford road constructs its line then the Hartford & Springfield line will build from Broad Brook, Conn., to Windsorville, making a new through line from Hartford to Springfield.

### RETIRING OFFICERS REELECTED AND EDWIN F. STEPHENSON IS MADE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE COMPANY

NEW YORK—The first meeting of the directors of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company after the annual stockholders' meeting, which was held at Albany a week ago, was held at the Grand Central Station Wednesday morning for organization purposes.

At the conclusion of the meeting it was officially announced that the board reelected the retiring officers to serve for the ensuing year and in addition appointed Edwin F. Stephenson assistant secretary of the company.

This appointment by the board was exceptionally gratifying to many of the officials of the road who had been associated with Mr. Stephenson during the extended period that he has so ably and energetically served the New York Central and some of its subsidiary lines.

Mr. Stephenson was born in Philadelphia July 17, 1868, and before entering railroad service, which was 24 years ago, he served his apprenticeship in a mercantile business in Brooklyn. After that and for five years he devoted his attention to a minor position in the operating department of the West Shore Railway Company. After that and for 14 years he filled a responsible position in the offices of the vice-president, secretary and treasurer of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Since then he has been associated with Secretary Dwight W. Pardee as one of his ablest lieutenants.

Official announcement was made today by President Webb of the Raquette Lake Railway Company, Raquette Lake Transportation Company, Fulton Chain Railway Company and the Fulton Navigation Company, regarding the appointment of Carl A. Heine as treasurer of the above-named companies, succeeding Clarence Morgan, resigned.

Meetings were also held today of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad Company directors, at which only routine business was transacted.

### HOT CONTEST ON R. I. LIQUOR LAW

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Three amendments to the state constitution and a new edition of the revised laws of the state undoubtedly will necessitate a more extended session of the state Legislature, which already has sat one week longer than the 60-day limit which the members are paid for. This is largely due to a proposed amendment to the liquor license law.

The present law, under an interpretation of the supreme court of the state, makes it compulsory for each city and town to vote on the license question each year. The temperance people want it changed so that voting will be every three years, and the liquor interests wish to amend the law so that the vote will be taken when 15 percent of the voters ask for it by signing a petition.

### REFUSES RETRIAL OF PITTSBURGERS

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Judge Robert S. Fraser, before whom the first batch of graft cases was tried, has handed down his opinion refusing new trials to former Common Councilmen William Brand and J. C. Wason, found guilty of conspiracy; former Common Councilman John F. Klein, convicted of conspiracy and receiving bribes, and former Bank President William R. Ramsey, found guilty of giving bribes.

### SUBMIT REPORTS ON KINDERGARTEN

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Kindergarten teachers from all parts of the world are meeting here at the 16th annual session of the International Kindergarten Union.

Reports of officers were followed by brief addresses by Miss E. Jenkins of Sydney, Australia; Miss Jean R. Bennett of Montreal, Miss Grace F. Williams of London, Ont., and Miss Patty S. Hill of New York.

### JAPANESE PRESS FORMS A SOCIETY

TOKIO—The International Press Association of Japan was organized here today. The representatives of foreign newspapers and news-agencies are included in its membership.

The purpose of the organization is to promote closer relations and a better understanding between the foreign and Japanese newspaper men.

### LOWELL CONCERT TONIGHT.

LOWELL, Mass.—The second annual concert of the Lowell Orchestral Club will be held tonight at Runel's Hall.

The soloists are Mrs. Sara Simpson, contralto; Miss Oudi Bissonelle, pianist; Alfred S. Levi, violinist, and J. B. A. Le Brun, cornetist.

### IN ITS NEW HOME.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Chelsea, will hold its first service in its newly acquired church building on Reynolds Avenue next Sunday morning at 10:45 o'clock. The church Wednesday evening passed a rising vote of thanks to the Horace Memorial Free Baptist Church for its kindness in housing the organization since the great fire.

### HOUSE PASSES NEW INSURANCE BILL TO ITS ENGROSSMENT

Washburn Measure Protects Policy Holders From Unasked Detailed Statement of Losses.

### LAST STAGE MONDAY

The Washburn insurance bill, which provides that in case of loss by fire the insured need give a detailed statement of loss only when it is asked for by the insurance company, has been passed and will be engrossed Monday. Under the present law, unless the detailed statement is given within a specified time, the insured finds much trouble in getting his insurance.

The bill was supported by Representatives Shaw of Boston and Bayley of Lexington and opposed by Representatives Dwight of Springfield and Davidson of Boston.

The bill for the dating of telegrams was ordered to a third reading without debate.

The committee on railroads reported the East Boston marginal railroad bill.

Representative Gifford of Westport moved to reconsider the acceptance of the adverse report on the bill to provide a bounty on foxes. This motion prevailed. Then he moved substitution of the bill, which was refused on a voice vote.

In accordance with the recommendation of the ways and means committee, the House, after a brief debate, rejected the bill to authorize the Charles river basin commission to improve the connection between the Fens ponds and Charles river in Boston.

In the Senate the committee on cities reported reference to the next general court on the petition for legislation relative to the new charter for Lowell, with a board of nine aldermen to serve terms of three years. Representatives Stearns, Davol and Pierce dissent.

The ways and means committee reported the resolve in favor of the widow of Sergeant Carney of New Bedford, who was a messenger in the office of the secretary of state.

The report of the committee on legal affairs—reference to the next general court—on the petition for legislation relative to voluntary association, was finally adopted.

### LUNCHEON CLUB ENJOYS BANQUET

The Luncheon Club of Boston held its monthly meeting and banquet at Riverbank Court Hotel Wednesday evening. There were 75 members and guests at what was one of the most enjoyable banquets the club has ever held.

The president, W. Clifton Jones, acted as toastmaster and introduced the following speakers, Rabbi Fleischer, William W. Davis of Riverbank Court, F. H. Nums of New Falmouth Hotel, Portland, Me., W. H. McKenney of Boston, R. R. Whitman of the Boston American and Mr. Daggett of Boston.

Seated at the head table, other than those who spoke were Archibald McLellan, representing The Christian Science Monitor; E. L. Morandi, Henry Kuhns, Charles B. Mosley, Alexander Nixon of the Algonquin Club, Francis Howe of the Hotel Nottingham and Harry A. Dennis of the Ericson, Boston.

### GREAT SUN HALO INTERESTS YALE

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Observation has been made at Yale of a phenomenal halo around the sun. At 1 p.m. on Tuesday it showed the ordinary 22 degree halo very faintly, but the halo due to ice crystals like a rainbow, and known as the circumscribing oval halo, was remarkably vivid.

At 1:55 the colorless circle passing through the sun and having the zenith as its center, appeared and grew stronger rapidly for about 10 minutes. At its maximum the rare phenomenon was seen briefly of the opposite sun and its pair of interesting spiral arcs.

### PLANS FOR A NEW STOCK EXCHANGE

A new million-dollar building for the Boston Stock Exchange is a near future prospect. While at the meeting held Wednesday afternoon no definite action was taken, the prevailing sentiment was strongly in favor of such a step.

Numerous sites have been offered, but the one said to be best suited is that at the corner of Exchange place and Congress street, since the feeling of the members is that the Exchange should remain on or very close to State street, as it is the center of the financial district.

### ROPE AND LEATHER FROM CACTUS NOW

WASHINGTON—Just before their departure for Porto Rico, the special commissioners from that country today gave out a statement declaring that the liberty of their countrymen had been curtailed under American rule.

They assert that Porto Rico enjoyed considerably more self-government under the old Spanish regime and insist that the present council, as provided under the Foraker act, be abolished and an elective upper House be substituted.

Governor Founds Kansas Scholarship for Inquiry On Properties of Ozone



GOV. WALTER R. STUBBS, Republican executive of Kansas, has made record as reformer in State House.

### CALIFORNIA PARTY STARTS ON UNUSUAL ROUTE FOR BOSTON

The List Family to Cross Panama on Way to See Daughter Graduate From Wellesley College.

### LOS ANGELES NOTES

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Mr. and Mrs. R. D. List of South Pasadena have started on a long, unusual, round-about journey to Boston and Wellesley College, to attend the graduation of their daughter, Miss Augusta List, in June. The Misses Helen and Ruth List accompany their parents. The first part of the journey will end at San Francisco, where the party will sail on the steamer Sibley for the Isthmus of Panama. There the Panama railroad will be traversed, and another steamer board on the Atlantic side for Boston.

Two ladies from Manchester, N. H., who are at Hotel Potter, Santa Barbara, having motored from Pasadena, are Mrs. C. C. Hill and Mrs. W. J. Barton. The ladies have many friends at the Potter, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Potter and Mr. and Mrs. Winch of Manchester.

At Claremont, recently, the Southern California branch of Mt. Holyoke College Alumnae Association held its seventh annual meeting. The 42 alumnae present represented classes from 1847 to 1907. Miss Clara Stevens, a member of Mt. Holyoke College faculty, was guest of honor, and made the principal address. Holyoke songs and reelection of officers closed the meeting.

Henry J. Houze of Hartford, Conn., is at the Angelus.

A party at the Van Nys is composed of Mrs. H. P. Bridges, Miss A. A. Bridges and H. G. Bridges of Providence, R. I. Mr. Bridges has been attending the Thacher school at Nordhoff.

A party of Boston ladies stopping at the Van Nys includes Mrs. T. W. Alfred, Mrs. M. F. Alfred and Miss L. E. Alfred.

Among eastern arrivals now at La Casa Loma, Redlands, are Mrs. A. M. Colby, Mrs. John Wale, Miss Rogers, Dr. Fred S. Bennett, Mrs. S. L. Charlton, Miss E. T. Chareland, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Orarwe, Hibbing, Mass.; Mrs. J. D. Flint, Mrs. E. T. Stafford, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stafford, Miss Leone Stafford, Fall River, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur B. Enmons, Newport, R. I.

Included in the arrivals at the Van Nys, from New England, are the following persons: E. A. Palm, New London, Conn.; Mrs. William A. French, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Smith, Boston; Mrs. E. C. Condon, Greenwich, Conn. Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Armstrong are late registrants at the Alexandria from Boston.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Ginn and daughter of Boston, who have been occupying their home in Highlands, Cal., left recently for Chicago, where Mr. Ginn will attend the national peace conference.

A large party of Pasadena is leaving for the East. Included are Mr. and Mrs. Frank Seaman and their son, who will spend the summer on the Massachusetts coast. Mrs. Fayles, who has spent the winter with Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter of El Molino avenue, is a member of the party. She goes to Worcester, Mass. Mr. and Mrs. Larson of Boston, who have spent the season at La Pintoresca Hotel, and are friends of Mr. and Mrs. Seaman, have joined the party, as also has Miss Bowen, who has been at the Maryland all winter, and is returning to her Boston home.

### PROGRESS OF NEW CANADIAN ROAD

Another indication that the National Transcontinental railway from Winnipeg to the Great Lakes is rapidly reaching the status of regular operation is the fact that the commissioners are asking for tenders for station buildings, section and tool houses to be built between Lake Superior Junction and the St. Boniface terminus. This stretch is divided for tendering purposes into three sections. For the first, which extends from the junction to mile 1629, near Wabigoon river, six station buildings and five section houses are required, the latter of which will have tool houses. The second section extends from mile 1629 to mile 1729, or a point northeast of Renier, says the Manitoba Free Press.

Six station buildings are called for this 100 miles and six section buildings. The third section extends from mile 1729 to St. Boniface and for it are required eight station buildings and three section houses. Altogether tenders are called for 20 station buildings and 14 section houses. It is the intention of the commissioners to have all the structures built by the time the crops begin to move lakeward.

### ARGENTINA SENDS MORE WOOL TO U. S.

Consul-General Alban G. Snyder of Buenos Aires states that statistics just published show the wool shipments from the Rio de la Plata for the period from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1908, to have been 176,655 bales from Argentine ports and 25,280 bales from Montevideo. The quantity going to the United States from Argentine ports (Buenos Aires and Rosario) was 16,766 bales, and from Montevideo 1197 bales, says the New York Sun.

The total shipments during the last three months of 1907 amounted to 116,588 bales from Montevideo, and 18,210 bales from Montevideo, showing that the increase in 1908 was 67,137 bales.

### BEAUTY DESIRED IN CITY GROUNDS

The cleaning up of dilapidated and unsightly places in a city and making clean streets, planting trees and flowers, and using taste in the building of homes and the moral of a community. The making of beautiful schoolhouses and yards and the decoration of schoolrooms has its effect upon the children, says the Milwaukee Journal. It is now conceded that beauty pays wherever it is found.

It is a great force in the advance of civilization.

### SHIRTS MADE OF PINE NEEDLES, GOWNS MADE OF NETTLES, BOOTS MADE OF EATABLE LEATHER!

Pine needles made from the yellow pine of Oregon, turned into thread, are woven into a coarse fabric to be made into underwear. The rame of China, grown in this country as well as Germany, affords a strong washable fabric of a silken luster, and in France is made in ramie paper used for bank-notes. And ramie is a sort of nettle.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

## BOSTON OPENINGS.

"A Stubborn Cinderella" is coming to the Colonial Theater next Monday evening. This is a pleasing musical play with John Barrymore and Miss Sallie Fisher in the leading roles.

Chauncey Olcott comes to the Boston Theater next Monday evening in his new play, "Ragged Robin."

At Jordan Hall, the final performance of the year by the Deutsche Theater Gesellschaft, with von Mosen's farce, "Das Stiftungsfest," will be given Monday evening.

"The Golden Butterfly," with Miss Grance van Studdiford, May 10, at the Hollis Street Theater.

Miss May Robson in "The Rejuvenation of Aunt Mary," May 10, at the Tremont Theater.

## NEW YORK OPENINGS.

"The Great John Gantton," May 3, at the Lyric Theater.

"The Bachelor," May 3, at the Strand Theater.

"The World and His Wife," May 3, at the Broadway Theater.

"The Red Moon," May 3, at the Majestic Theater.

"The Man from Mexico," with William Collier, May 10, at the Garrick Theater.

## CHICAGO OPENING.

"The Catspaw," May 2, at the Student Theater.

## VOTES FOR PLAYGOERS.

The inventors of this century have given us all kinds of graphs—cinematograph, phonograph, etc.—and now comes a young Italian, Eugenio Bogliano, with his psephotograph, which has already been tried in Rome and is soon to be tried in Paris. This latest machine is destined to take the vote of the audience in the theater on the success or failure of a play.

It is a matter for serious consideration, this new machine. The inventor considers it, naturally, of vital importance, on the ground that the press does not always give, in its criticisms, on a first performance of a play or the debut of an actor, the true impression of the public. The psephotograph is destined to remedy this. It is a machine resembling in shape a weighing machine. On one side there are several slots, above which are the words, "In favor," "Against," "Indifferent," etc. An iron curtain conceals the front of the machine, where each metal disk dropped into a slot registers, leaving only visible the lowest register of all where the total number voting is recorded.

The method of using the psephotograph is as follows: Each person on giving up his ticket at the door is furnished with a metal disk, shaped like a good-sized checker, on which are represented on the emblem of Roman authority the fasces and the words, "Vox populi." The psephotographs are placed in each lobby, the number of machines being in proportion to the capacity of the theater. The audience in passing out drops its ballot in the slot, the lowered iron curtain concealing the result of the vote until the last one is cast, when, by an automatic system, all the curtains are raised and the result of the votes seen immediately. When the machine was first used in Rome the result of the vote was thrown upon the facade of the theater by electricity while the last of the audience was leaving, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Telegraph.

The audience was leaving, says the Paris correspondent of the New York Telegraph.

Uncle Sarsay, the most sensible and the most influential of the theatrical critics of the past half a century in Paris, used to say over and over again during the years when he was such a power here that only the paying public decided the fate of a play. The psephotograph offers an admirable opportunity to test this opinion, especially as it is a royalty affair, and directors can hire the machines for single performances.

## MR. CARTON'S NEW FARCE.

"Mr. Preedy and the Countess," a farcical comedy by Mr. Carton, produced at the Criterion Theater, London, proved much to the taste of an audience who associate playhouse enjoyment with a liberal allowance of laughter. Mr. Carton is fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Weedon Grossmith, who in his own line is perhaps the cleverest comedian on the English stage.

## THE KAISER AND DUMAURIER.

BERLIN.—It is stated in court circles, says the Boersen Courier, that the Kaiser evinced great interest in the fate of "An Englishman's Home" in Berlin. Shortly before leaving Potsdam for Corfu the imperial entourage discussed the disturbances at the first performance of the play here.

The Kaiser, overhearing the discussion, remarked that he knew the contents of the play well. He added that books and long articles concerning all kinds of possibilities of invasion had been written, and that now, regrettably, the stage had been made the scene of political propaganda.

It was perfectly natural, the Emperor is reported to have said, that such pieces should seek to enforce their "lessons" by cross contradictions. That fact might be welcomed, as German audiences, which were rather fastidious, were always repelled by cross treatment of subjects. It was in no way good for the relations of nations if they were brought into political opposition to each other on the stage.

"An Englishman's Home" was a piece written for a certain group of Englishmen. Consequently it was impossible in Germany to admire the play, and in Berlin it met with a rebuff.

"The rebuff shows," the Kaiser is said to have concluded, "that we are far from feeling satisfaction at the weaknesses presented by other countries." As

far as he was acquainted with English family life it in no way corresponded with that depicted in the play.

## THE COMING OF SOTHERN.

It is announced that during the engagement of E. H. Sothern at the Majestic Theater beginning May 17 Miss Julia Marlowe will once more appear as a co-star with the eminent actor. Mr. Sothern and Miss Marlowe are to play a gall engagement at the Academy of Music in New York immediately at the close of the Boston engagement, reviving many of their famous successes for that occasion, and that Boston may share in this dramatic treat. Miss Marlowe will appear with Mr. Sothern here on two occasions for the performance of "Hamlet." Both performances will take place on Saturdays, the first on May 22, in the evening, and the second on May 29, for a matinee.

Besides "Hamlet," Mr. Sothern will appear during his coming Boston engagement in "If I Were King," "Richelieu" (in which he has never played in Boston) and "Lord Dundreary."

MISS ADAMS TO TOUR EUROPE.

Miss Maude Adams is to tour Europe next year, according to a Berlin despatch received by the New York Times. She will appear in a cycle of the Barrie plays, also in "L'Aiglon," "Twelfth Night" and "Romeo and Juliet." Her company will be entirely made up of American players.

## THE THEATER IN LONDON.

Miss Maxine Elliott is quoted as saying to the London correspondent of the New York Times regarding "The Conquest," which she is playing with Lewis Waller:

"There are some very fine moments in this piece, and I am quite unable to tell why they do not carry it to success. A piece may possess even something of the sublime, you know, and yet verge upon the ridiculous in public estimation because the climax of the sublime is not reached at just the right moment. Nor is it possible to judge decisively a new play by the opinions of dress rehearsal spectators. Twenty excellent persons, however competent, cannot furnish the unit of popular appreciation or depreciation that you can get only on the night of the first public performance."

Forbes Robertson, touring the English provinces with "The Passing of the Third-Floor Back," is also addressing public meetings in support of the demand of votes for women.

Wednesday night there was produced in London a new musical comedy entitled "The Arcadians." The play tells a quaint story of a cockney's adventures in modern Babylon. Two inhabitants of a fabled land of Arcady also appear in the play and offer amusing contrast to the manners and customs of Babylon. The music is by Howard Talbot and proved pleasing. The Misses Phyllis Dare, Florence Smithson and May McKindler made individual successes.

## NOTES.

It is announced that when William Gillette appears again it will be for a brief farewell to the stage. This farewell will be followed by Mr. Gillette's permanent retirement as an actor. His future, it is said, will be occupied in the direction of a theater in New York in association with Mr. Frohman and to dramatic authorship.

After the close of his present tour Mr. Gillette will go to Tyron, N. C. He will stay there for a short time, and on May 8 will sail for Europe. Among the plays in which Mr. Gillette will be seen on his farewell tour will be "Secret Service," "Sherlock Holmes," "Too Much Johnson," "Hold by the Enemy," and "The Private Secretary."

Louis James announces a revival of "The School for Scandal" next season.

Miss Annie Russell, it is announced, will appear in a play by John Corbin next season, entitled "Husband."

A new stock theater is announced for New York, with Miss Mary Shaw at the head of the company.

William Faversham announces that he has decided to make an entirely new production of Stephen Phillips' "Herald" in which he will open his season in New York next October. It was his original intention to import the scenery and costumes of the play, but that plan has been abandoned. The scenery will be by Ernest Albert. Mr. Faversham has secured M. Percy Anderson's costume plates, and Maurice Hermann, who is to make the costumes, will sail for Europe on May 12 to purchase for Mr. Faversham all the jewels, armor and draperies necessary for the play. The cast will include 165 people, of which there are about 40 speaking parts.

W. Somers Maughan's new play is to be called "Smith." The comedy will be produced next September in London.

"The Third Degree," Charles Klein's comedy drama, has passed its 100th New York performance.

Burr McIntosh, the original Taffy in "Trilby," is acting in the title role of "A Gentleman from Mississippi," in the Chicago production of that play.

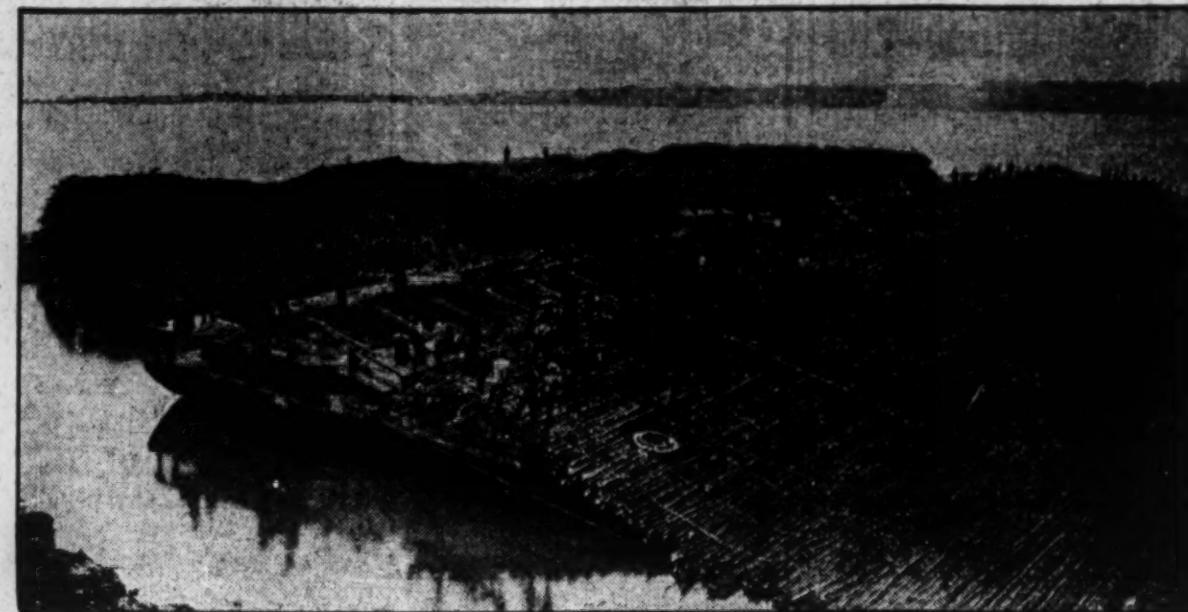
## WELCOME OF U. S. PLEASES IJICHI

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Admiral Ijichi, commanding the Japanese training squadron, extended the stay of his ships at the local port one day longer than originally planned in order to return the courtesies shown him and his commanders, and received on board the flagship, the cruiser Asa, a large number of the representative men of Los Angeles and their wives. Luncheon was served and the admiral made a brief address in English to his guests. He reiterated his surprise and gratification at the cordial welcome extended.

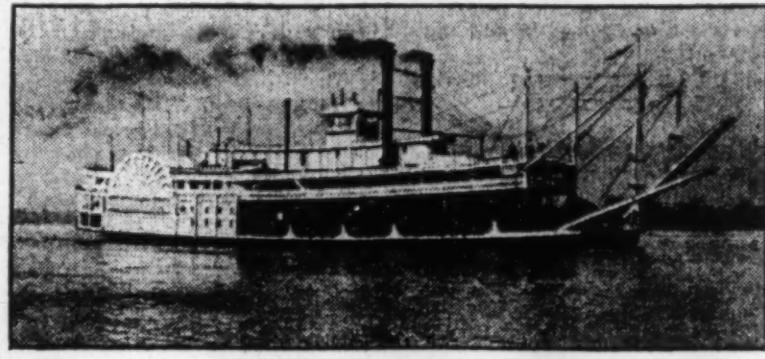
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## Eternal Vigilance by Levee Keepers Secures Safe Channel and Prosperous Trade for Mississippi River



## Embankments and Revetments Are Maintained by Special Taxes Laid on People of Three States.



## METHODS OF MAKING AND SINKING MATS IN MISSISSIPPI RIVER, AND STEAMBOAT ROUNDING TO.

The revetments of the great Father of Waters are anchored at the bottom of the river by stones thrown upon them after they have been woven at the place where they are to be sunk. The steamer is the City of Providence.

waterway has frequently freed itself and is never certainly imprisoned between its levees unless the keepers of the river are forever watchful.

It is nearly 98 years since Capt. Nicholas Roosevelt guided the first western steamboat down the Mississippi, and the first levee was built 93 years before that. Let it be noted that the mounds of the tributaries are now almost the only distances not embanked from Cairo, Ill., to New Orleans on the one side, and from Memphis to the Crescent City on the other.

The government engineer over each levee district protects the banks and maintains a defined channel.

For half a century after steam navigation began every bend was full of snags and on dark nights the boats either tied up or the pilots steered by intuition. Now there are brilliant lights at the head and foot of turns and twists of the channel. Another danger has been minimized by snag-pullers.

As for the protection of the banks, the picture herewith tells the story. Gigantic mattresses, acres in extent, hundreds of thousands of tons in weight, and many feet in thickness, are of necessity woven where they are to be sunk, against the caving banks they are to save. The trees are cut from tow-heads, or newly formed land, which is covered with marvellous rapidity by a thick growth of cottonwoods and willows, towed on barges

to the place of revetment, and there woven together in one giant whole, with half inch wire cables for cords. The upper, or short, side is firmly anchored to the stable part of the bank and other barges of rock piled thereon until the great mattress sinks slowly to the bottom, there to remain, practically forever.

These mattresses are also used to hold in place the river channel.

Since the rapidly increasing population of the valley is demanding more land than can be had at emigrant prices, with the levees a proven success, they have turned their attention to drainage. The land along the Mississippi river is several feet higher than 30 miles or so back of it, and the swamps once had their origin in the big stream itself, its waters flowing into them through bayous, many of which were once deep enough to float steamboats.

Now that these bayous can no longer drain away the river water and fill the swamps, many of the latter have been presented and will be drained.

Near Clarksdale, Miss., on the Sunflower river, 20,000 acres of such land has recently been redeemed, and a hitherto

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## OLD GOLD PLACERS YIELD WELL AFTER FIFTY YEARS' WORK

Miners of Pacific Slope This Season Will Secure Nearly Five Million Dollars from Ground.

### CAMPS ARE ACTIVE

SPOKANE, Wash.—Placer miners operating on the old channels in northern and central Idaho, southern Oregon, northern California and other parts of the Pacific slope will make a clean-up of from \$4,500,000 to \$5,000,000 in gold this season, thus demonstrating that the placer ground, though worked more than half a century, is far from "pestered out." There is much activity this season in and near Elk City, Florence and other camps in north central Idaho, where nuggets ranging in value from 25 to 50 cents and some coarse gold were taken out a few days ago.

Several companies have installed dredges with which the gold ground is lifted to scows and there washed for colors, and this operation has been so successful that additional machinery will be at work in a short time. The ground on the old channels carries values of from 8 to 30 cents a cubic yard, while the cost of mining it with pipe and giant ranges from 2 to 5 cents. Some of this ground was worked with rocker, sluice and shovel 60 years ago, when clean-ups ranging from \$25,000 to \$50,000 were not unusual.

Water from the mountain streams is now used with hydraulic apparatus to tear the pay dirt to bedrock, usually slate, and the nuggets are found among the boulders and heavy rock. Black sand, carrying platinum, is also found on the lower strata. The top coverings are usually clays.

## IRRIGATION PLANT AT FOREST NURSERY OF LEWISTON, PENN.

LEWISTON, Pa.—Robert S. Conklin, forestry commissioner of Pennsylvania, has made arrangements to establish an irrigating plant on the state forestry nursery at Greenwood Furnace near Lewiston. This property is being used on the state law for growing and distributing young forest trees to those who will care for them. It is the largest of several such nurseries maintained by the state and has a capacity of 1,000,000 forest trees annually. The plant is on the charcoal tract sold to the state by the Logan Iron and Steel Company when the charcoal furnace there was dismantled five years ago. It is admirably situated and is provided with every requisite necessary for starting young timber.

It was found, however, that the water which comes from a great depth in the "Seven Mountains" range was too cold at any season of the year for irrigation, so a reservoir has been decided upon and a large lake on the sunny side of the mountain will be constructed. A hydraulic ram of great capacity located in a creek bed will pump the water into the reservoir where the sunshine will raise its temperature. The fall from the dam to the nursery will create sufficient force to spray the trees.

## FOUR BIG BANKS FORM SYNDICATE

NEW YORK—Charles C. Dickinson, president of the Carnegie Trust Company, announces that the directors of his company, together with some other strong interests, have formed a syndicate, which has acquired control, under a guarantee, of the Van Norden Trust Company, the Nineteenth Ward Bank, and the Twelfth Ward Bank.

It is the intention of those interested, he stated, to consolidate all these institutions with the Carnegie Trust Company, thereby creating a banking institution with resources of \$40,000,000 and a capital and surplus of \$4,500,000.

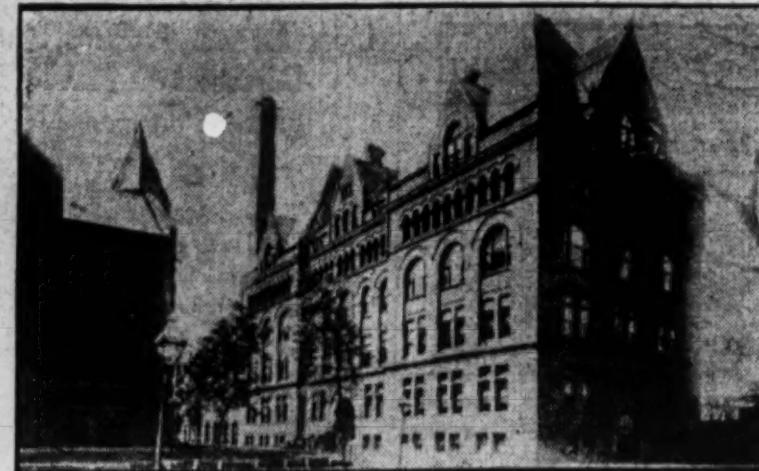
## SHAH GRANTS REBELS AMNESTY

TEHERAN—The Shah has granted amnesty to the Tabriz revolutionists and has ordered that no opposition be offered to the advance of the Russian troops.

WASHINGTON—Advices from the American legation at Teheran, Persia, to the state department are that a guard from the Russian force now advancing with supplies for Tabriz will be sent forward if found advisable, but that the main body of soldiers will not enter the city unless this is found necessary. A despatch from the consul at Tabriz forwarded by Minister Jackson indicates slightly more favorable conditions, with comparative safety for foreigners up to this time.

RETURNS TO GET FORTUNE. Daniel Lake Russell, who 25 years ago left his father's home in Melrose, returned on Wednesday to find that the will of his father, Daniel Russell, who left an estate of \$50,000, gave him half his father's property. He is the owner of a cattle ranch in the West.

## Armour Institute to Abandon Academy



ARMOUR INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY OF CHICAGO.

It will drop its academy next year, because of the growth of the college of engineering. After June, 1910, it will be exclusively an engineering college.

CHICAGO—Some surprise is expressed by the announcement that Armour Institute of Technology would abandon its academy in June, 1910, after which it will be exclusively an engineering college, doing the same quality of work as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and with the engineering colleges of Cornell, Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa State universities.

Armour Institute was founded in 1892 by Philip D. Armour for "any and all who are earnestly seeking technical edu-

cation." Its academic department was the largest department in the school until 1901, having 500 boys and girls enrolled. At that time it was decided to reduce the prominence of the academic department gradually and develop the technical departments. Last fall the college attendance had fallen to 250 and next fall another class will be cut off, which will reduce the total to 150. By June, 1910, it is expected that the last academy class will be absorbed into the technical college.

BRYAN MAKES STIRRING PLEA  
IN BATTLE FOR PROHIBITION

In the Commoner Today He Urges the Doing Away With the Issue of Internal Revenue Tax Receipts by the Federal Government in No-License Territory.

LINCOLN, Neb.—William Jennings Bryan in today's Commoner calls on the Democratic members of Congress to amend the international revenue portion of the Payne bill so as to prohibit the issue of federal revenue tax receipts in states, counties or communities where the sale of liquor is locally prohibited. He says:

The Republican party has long boasted of being the party of good morality. It has had the support of a large majority of the ministers and religious papers, and it has constantly charged the Democratic party with being an ally of the saloon and in league with lawlessness.

Popular government rests upon respect for law, and nothing is more calculated to cultivate disrespect for law than this action of the federal government in not only ignoring the wishes of the people in various localities, but in actually reaping a profit from the issue of licenses which stimulate law-breaking. Can the federal government afford to continue a partner with the law-breakers? Can any party afford to longer legalize this partnership?

## TAFT FAVORS MEN OF SPANISH WAR

President Assures Head of Veterans of "Ninety-Eight" That They Have His Utmost Good Will.

WASHINGTON—President Taft has expressed his goodwill and appreciation of the veterans of the Spanish American war in a letter written Commander Rausch of the department of the District of Columbia, United Spanish War Veterans.

Commander Rausch had requested from the President an expression of good will for the soldiers of '98. Many of the veterans, declared the commander, expressed doubts as to the attitude the President would assume toward them.

"I cannot imagine," declared the President, "the basis for the suspicion that my attitude toward the veterans of the Spanish war has been other than that of the utmost good will and the highest appreciation of their work."

"With my knowledge of the difficulties that the armies in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines had to contend with, I am the last man to minimize the debt owing to them for the work which was done."

## LOUISIANA BUILDS MODEL ROADWAY

ALEXANDRIA, La.—A model road is being constructed from Pineville, just across the river from this city, to Camp Stafford, the state military camp grounds. The road is being built by the convicts under the direction of a United States road expert, aided by state engineers. The material is being furnished by this parish, and the work was undertaken by authority of the Governor. A pipe line is also being laid to the camp to convey artesian water from Pineville.

## FOUR NEW DEPOTS FOR EVANSTON, ILL.

EVANSTON, Ill.—This town is to have four new railroad stations, to be built by the Chicago & North Western Railway at a cost of \$173,000, in carrying out its plans for track elevation between Rogers Park, the northern limits of Chicago, and Wilmette, the northern limits of Evanston. A \$75,000 station will be built at Davis street, a \$40,000 station at Main street, a \$42,000 station at Dempster street, and a \$16,000 station at Calvary.

ELEVATOR LOSS IS MILLION. CHICAGO—Fire started this morning in grain elevator B of the Illinois Central railroad, causing a probable loss of \$1,000,000. An explosion of dust caused the death of one fireman and injured four.

## SUFFRAGE BILL KILLED.

MADISON, Wis.—The woman suffrage bill, which passed the Wisconsin Senate, has been killed in the assembly, 53 to 34.

## TEST CANDIDATES FOR CECIL RHODES PRIZE IN OCTOBER

Provost Harrison of Pennsylvania University Sets Time to Examine American Aspirants for Scholarships.

### MUST BE ATHLETES

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Provost C. C. Harrison of the University of Pennsylvania, the chairman of the committee on the Rhodes scholarship from Pennsylvania, has announced that the next examination for qualification will be held in October, 1909. No date has as yet been set, but it is expected that some day late in the month will be decided upon by the committee or by the provost. The results of the examination will not be announced until January, when the successful candidates will be announced before a committee of judges, who by oral questioning will decide on the man who is best fitted to represent this country abroad. He will be sent to Oxford in October, 1910. The subject of examination will be the same as those of past years.

Five or six candidates present themselves each time that a new competition is announced, and most of them successfully pass the qualifying examination. They then appear before the board of judges. Eruition is not the only qualification considered by this committee in making their decision. In accordance with the will of Cecil Rhodes, the founder of the scholarships, the successful candidate must have given evidence of athletic ability and must satisfy the judges as to his intellectual superiority as well as to the extent of his learning. It has been decided that candidates must be between the ages of 18 and 19 years and must have completed the sophomore or second year work at some recognized degree granting university or college.

The scholarship is valued at \$1300 annually, and is tenable for three years. Other Rhodes scholarships will be open in 1911, 1913 and 1914, omitting every third year, as there are but two for each year.

Popular government rests upon respect for law, and nothing is more calculated to cultivate disrespect for law than this action of the federal government in not only ignoring the wishes of the people in various localities, but in actually reaping a profit from the issue of licenses which stimulate law-breaking. Can the federal government afford to continue a partner with the law-breakers? Can any party afford to longer legalize this partnership?

The time has come to put it to the test. It matters not whether a person favors prohibition or opposes it; he ought to be in favor of the enforcement of law, whether that law suits him or not.

Officers Elected at Banquet by Organization to Be Known as the Pilgrim Publicity Association.

The Ad. Men's Club of Boston met Wednesday evening in the banquet hall of the Boston City Club and held its annual dinner. The members voted to change the name of the organization to the Pilgrim Publicity Association.

There were 79 members present, and all concurred in the proposal to extend the scope of the organization.

Officers were elected as follows: President, George W. Coleman, publisher of Christian Endeavor World; first vice president, George B. Gallup, New England representative of the Cosmopolitan; second vice-president, P. W. Fairbanks, advertising manager of the J. C. Ayer Company; secretary, Carroll J. Swan; treasurer, M. Douglas Graves; executive committee, Henry B. Humphrey, Arthur B. Harlow, Walter Weeden and four others to be appointed by the board of directors later.

## FUNDS' INTEREST IS GIVEN CHICAGO

Retiring Treasurer Turns Over Half Million Dollars for Which City Formerly Received Nothing.

CHICAGO—John E. Traeger, the retiring city treasurer, turned over to the city \$162,000 as the interest on the public funds in his possession for nine months in 1907, \$273,000 as the interest for 1908 and \$57,000 as the interest in 1909 to the date of his retirement. He also surrendered \$11,000 interest on the firemen's pension fund and \$8000 interest on the pay roll accounts. The interest money turned over by him for a three-year period amounted to more than half a million dollars.

Ten years ago the retiring city treasurer would not have paid over to the city one cent for interest on the public funds, and no questions would have been asked. It is the general opinion that under the former regime all this money was not retained by the treasurer, but that a large share of it was given to the party "machine."

MONUMENT FUND  
FOR POCAHONTAS

WASHINGTON—A bill authorizing the payment by the government of \$6000 toward the erection of a monument to the memory of Pocahontas has been introduced by Representative Washburn of Massachusetts. The monument is to be likewise in commemoration of the first permanent settlement of English speaking people on the western continent.

The bill provides that the payment is to be made to the Pocahontas Memorial Association after that body has raised a similar sum, and not until a site for the monument has been secured. When finished, the responsibility for the care, keeping and preservation of the monument is to rest with the association.

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The judges were Capt. Duncan M. Stewart of Stoneman, Lieut. Robert M. Magee of Medford and Lieut. Fred Keen of Woburn.

NEW YORK POSTAL  
LEAGUE MEETING

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The New York State League of Postmasters of the third and fourth class, in session here, has adopted resolutions favoring the establishment of a postal bank system, a local parcels post and placing the remaining third and fourth class postmasters in the classified civil service.

A. H. Hoag, national president, criticized the report of postal revenue deficiency, saying that the department carried tons of mail free for other departments and that it is greatly burdened by the abuse of the franking system.

DECLINES SINGLE  
LICENSE OF CITY

WORCESTER, Mass.—Duane B. Williams, the druggist selected by the license commissioners to have the only liquor license in the city, has declined the distinction of being the only licensed dispenser in a no-license city of 140,000.

NEW ORLEANS, La.—The construction of three new high school buildings in New Orleans will soon begin, the city

and school board having raised \$600,000 for the purpose. Of this sum the city

donated \$400,000 and the school board

has given the remaining \$100,000. To

this will be added \$75,000 raised by the

sale of the present high school buildings;

and this will make a total of \$75,000

available solely for the construction of

the new structures, irrespective of the

amount to be raised from other sources

for the purchase of suitable sites.

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## TAFT THWARTS BIG POWER COMPANIES IN NEW LAND GRAB

Checking of Secretary Ballinger's Wholesale Restoration of Conserved Tracts to Public Domain Praised.

### SHOWS REAL SELF

WASHINGTON—President Taft has issued orders that there may be a more strict adherence to the Roosevelt policies in the interior department's administration of the public lands. He believes there have been too many restorations to the public domain. Lands withdrawn with a view to conserving power sites and other purposes have been going back to the public domain where they are rapidly snapped up by corporations interested in power development.

Since April 1, Secretary Ballinger of the interior department has issued bulletins indicating restorations to the public domain as follows:

	Acres.
North Dakota	1,888,500
Wyoming	2,000,000
Idaho	100,000
Montana	85,000
Utah	175,000
Oregon	140,000
Montana	220,400
Utah	70,000
Montana	129,920
Wyoming	200,000
New Mexico	33,920
Wyoming	3,218
Wyoming	14,000
Wyoming	20,000
Wyoming	146,000
Montana	19,000
Montana	40,000
Wyoming	250,000
Wyoming	327,000
Total	5,012,729

Among these restorations were lands which had been withdrawn by Secretary Garfield with a view to having them examined as to their availability as power sites. Not all of these lands, however, were of this character. The large restorations in North Dakota were lignite coal lands. The government has not had the time or money to examine the lands which were withdrawn under the previous administration. Secretary Ballinger did not believe in retaining these lands subject to this delay in examining and providing for their ultimate disposal by acts of Congress; so he has been making a series of orders restoring them to the public domain.

In one of his latest messages to Congress President Roosevelt called attention to the fact that natural power sites were falling into the hands of the General Electric and Westinghouse corporations, which were evidently acting in harmony with one another, and he recommended that Congress take action and that the executive administer the lands so that they might be conserved with their power sites for future generations. In vetoing the James River dam bill President Roosevelt said:

"The people of the country are threatened by a monopoly far more powerful, because far closer in touch with their domestic and industrial life, than anything known to our experience. A single generation will see the exhaustion of our natural resources of oil and gas and such a rise in the price of coal as will make the prices of electrically transmitted water power a controlling factor in transportation, in manufacturing and in household lighting and heating."

The attention of Congress was called to the fact that 13 corporations centering in the General Electric and Westinghouse Electric control one-third of the developed water power of the country. This control has developed within five years. It was in part to head off these companies that the withdrawals were made by Secretary Garfield.

The hydrographic bureau of the geological survey has statistics showing that there is an available power from water power sites in the public domain which, at a minimum, would produce 37,000,000 horsepower. By construction of dams this can, it shows, be increased to 230,000,000 horsepower, which would be seven times the total horsepower now being used by all the railroads, factories and electric plants in the country.

When it was discovered that the numerous restorations made by Secretary Ballinger were being snapped up by the General Electric and Westinghouse companies, the facts were presented to President Taft and he was urged to take some action to conserve these natural resources. The result was a conference with Secretary Ballinger, who later made an official announcement that there would be no further restorations to the public domain without the personal approval of the President of the United States.

The secretary coupled the announcement with a statement that he approved entirely the policy of keeping these natural resources away from the monopolistic power companies. The lands restored to the public domain, however, have not been again withdrawn. In many cases it is understood that they have already passed finally into the possession of the power companies.

### BIG CHURCH ORGAN HOLDS A SECRET

Switzerland has a church which is very proud of its exquisite music. This is the Church of St. Nicholas at Freiburg. At first no startling novelty impresses itself upon the visitor, but when the magnificent organ begins to sound surprise and delight are mingled in the hearer. This organ is of immense size. It has four manuals, 64 stops and 4163 pipes. Its great peculiarity is, however, its vox humana stop. There are vox humana stops in hundreds of organs, but none which in any way approaches the masterpiece, says the New York Mail.

## PRESIDENT TAFT BUYS THREE HORSES FOR SADDLE MOUNTS

Weigh About Thirteen Hundred Pounds Each, Stand Sixteen Hands High and Are Guaranteed Successfully to Carry at Least Three Hundred Pounds.

WASHINGTON—It must not be supposed that because President Taft has announced that he will do the larger part of his riding while President in automobiles he is to turn the White House stables into a garage. He has a garage it is true, but the stables continue to house some of the best specimens of horse flesh that it has been possible to find. Three good riding horses for the President's personal use are now in the stables, and each of them is warranted to go under a weight of at least 300 pounds. These three horses came from the stock farm of Tate Sterrett, near Hot Springs, Va., whence it happens that the President has named them "Tate," "Sterrett" and "Green Brier," the last being in honor of the river that flows through the Sterrett farm.

President Roosevelt took his riding horses with him when he left the White House, for, as in the case with President Taft, they were his personal property. But he left in the White House stables several government horses, which had been used by him for carriage purposes, by Secretary Loeb and by the President's orderlies. It thus became necessary for President Taft, who is fond of horseback exercise, to provide himself with mounts. The last of these horses arrived last week.

Should the President and Mrs. Taft desire to go for a carriage ride, it would be necessary for them to use the pair of blacks formerly set apart for Secretary Loeb, but this problem has been met with the announcement that it is not the intention of the President and his wife to go carriage riding. They will both, in all probability, do more or less horse-

### FRUIT AND AUCTION SHEDS TO BE BUILT AT BALTIMORE, MD.

### CHICAGO'S SEWAGE PLAN INSUFFICIENT, DECLARER EXPERT

CHICAGO—Even though modern methods of disposing of sewage are adopted in Chicago, according to George M. Wisner, chief engineer of the sanitary district, the city will need the Sag drainage channel, as the proposed reversal of the Calumet river project has been termed.

Mr. Wisner's statement was made after a thorough examination of the disposal plant in operation at Columbus, O., which is a model for a testing plant that is being built in Chicago at a cost of \$10,000.

The Columbus plant, the Chicago engineer says, is a success in the Ohio city, but would not be a success in Chicago, because of different conditions. The result of the tests when the plant is completed about June 1 are expected to aid in the solution of Chicago's big problem.

### MOONLIGHT SAIL BY A BIG BALLOON

North Adams' Ascends at Two O'Clock and Airship Landed Two Hours Later at Waterbury, Conn.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—A. Holland Forbes and Clifford M. Harmon, both of New York, made a moonlight balloon ascension from here at 2:27 o'clock this morning in the balloon North Adams No. 1. The balloon started off due south, the first balloon ever leaving here to go in that direction either by day or night.

The balloon passed over Winsted, Conn., at 5:30 a. m. going in a southerly direction. It was still visible at 7:15 o'clock drifting southeasterly toward Hartford.

The North Adams No. 1 had hardly cleared when preparations began for the christening of the Cleveland, the 80,000 cubic foot balloon just finished by Leo Stevens of New York for J. H. Wade, Jr. and A. H. Morgan of Cleveland.

The balloon landed at Waterbury, Conn., at 7:40 o'clock.

LONDON—Wilbur and Orville Wright will be the guests in London May 3, of the Aeronautical Society of Great Britain. They will on this occasion be presented with the society's gold medal. This is the first time the gold medal of the society has been presented since the establishment of the organization in 1866.

### INDIANA SCHOOL EXTENDS SCOPE

MISHAWAKA, Ind.—An innovation in the curriculum of the public schools of Mishawaka will be the installation of domestic courses. Due to action taken at a meeting of the school board this week, both the Bingham and the Battell schools will now teach this practical branch.

A movement is now on foot among business men of Mishawaka to have a "new center" in this city. In South Bend, which is four miles off, a large electric sign and a series of eight large electric arches across the street have served as a splendid advertising medium for drawing crowds to a new business district.

back riding, but they are to have no carriages. Automobiles will take their place. Not only is the President without a driving horse, but he is also without a carriage. The White House garage is that part of the stables in which President Roosevelt kept his carriages.

The White House stables were built in 1869 and have been changed very little since. President Taft is the first President to install automobiles in them. He has a large touring car for use when he goes out with Mrs. Taft or others, and Mrs. Taft has an electric runabout which has been purchased out of the White House contingent fund. For a couple of weeks she has been taking daily lessons in the operation of the machine, and now she has become so proficient that several times lately she has ventured out in the machine alone, or with a lady friend.

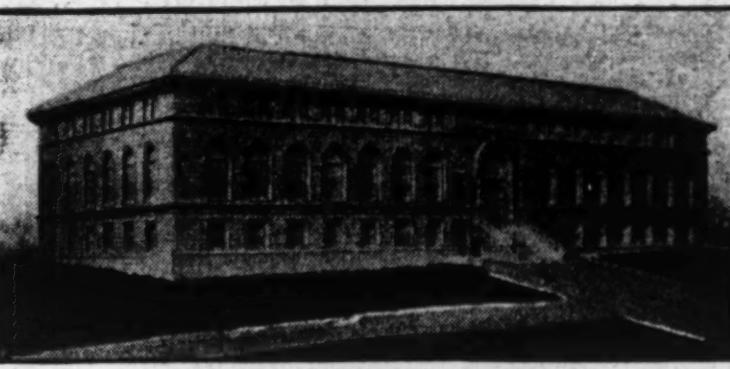
In addition to the President's three horses the White House stables now contain the mounts of Capt. Archibald W. Butt, the President's orderly; Secretary Carpenter's pair of blacks, the horse used by Assistant Secretary Latta when he conveys to Congress executive communications, and three or four general utility horses.

The most popular horse in the lot is "Charlie," a pony belonging to the President's younger son, a very wise lit-

tle animal and a great pet with the younger folks of the White House. The President's son Charlie has had this pony for several years.

The saddle horses of the President weigh between 1250 and 1300 pounds each and stand well over 16 hands high. "Sterrett" is a handsome bay with brown points; "Tate" is a chestnut with one white point, and "Green Brier" is a bay with black points.

## Springfield (Mass.) New Library



AS COMPLETED BUILDING WILL LOOK.

City begins work on structure made possible by Andrew Carnegie's gift and that of the people.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Work has been begun on the erection of Springfield's beautiful new library building, made possible by the gift, without conditions, of \$175,000 by Andrew Carnegie and another \$150,000 raised by the people of Springfield. It will be a year before the structure is completed, and it will house 350,000 volumes, or nearly twice as many as the present building contains.

In a general way the new main library building will resemble Boston's main library. It will be located in State street, on the site of the old library building, which has been moved and will be torn down when the new one is

ready. The architecture is Italian renaissance, and the building will be 220 feet long and 85 feet wide.

It will be constructed of Vermont white marble. The delivery room will be directly in front of the main entrance, and on the same floor will be the reference room and the main stack, the shelves radiating from a central desk. The children's reading room and delivery room will be below the main floor, where a large part of the space will also be used for book storage. On the second floor will be the offices, a lunchroom for employees, lockers and a special apartment for the historical collection. The reading room will be on the main floor.

PRINCETON, N. J.—The trouble at the Princeton Theological Seminary seems to be over. The students are pacified as regards the "unintelligible courses." A committee recently appointed by the board of directors has issued a statement as follows:

"The committee met in Princeton, April 28, with the committee of the faculty and considered at length the question of revision of the curriculum of the seminary and appointed a sub-committee consisting of Dr. H. C. Minton, Trenton; Dr. George Alexander, New York, and Dr. C. A. R. Janvier, Philadelphia, to confer and cooperate with the faculty. The committee will continue its work through the summer and it is hoped that it will be able to report at the meeting of the board in October.

"After inquiry the committee was convinced that the reports of the dissatisfaction had been grossly exaggerated, and that cordial relations exist between the faculty and the students. The faculty requested that the work done by the students during the year had been of an unusually satisfactory kind."

The Norwegian moving picture men had no sooner reached Washington than they sought out Senator Nelson and apprised him of their purpose in coming here. Mr. Nelson consented to pose, and today a camera will be set up on the east plaza of the Capitol and Mr. Nelson will be put through his paces.

On Thursday President Taft will be asked to pose. The visitors want to picture the President and Norwegian senator together.

WASHINGTON—President Taft and Senator Nelson of Minnesota will soon be exhibited in motion in moving picture shows in all the large cities of Norway. Two Norwegian moving picture men have arrived in Washington for the purpose of transferring Mr. Taft and Mr. Nelson to moving picture films for exhibition across the water. Mr. Nelson is the only native Norwegian ever elected a member of the United States Senate. Norway is almost as proud of him as Minnesota is, and a few years ago when he went back to the land of his birth he got a great reception from the Norwegian nobility.

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### TARIFF BOARD COMING SOON SAY LEADERS IN CONGRESS

Senator Aldrich Reported to Favor Body of Investigators Which Will Have Power to Secure Information for the President but Commission Advocates Protest.

WASHINGTON—It appears to be the

conviction of the leaders in Congress that a tariff board, such as has been long

discussed as a permanent body of expert investigators, must be created during the present session. The kind of board to be provided for, however, will probably depend much upon the various interests of the country and the amount of pressure that is brought to bear upon Congress during the next few weeks. Senator Aldrich is quoted as having told his colleagues of the finance committee and others that he favors a plan to establish a body of investigators, and there seems to be a willingness on the part of his colleagues to leave the matter to him.

The friends and advocates of a commission, including the 200 prominent business associations which sent delegates to the Indianapolis tariff commission convention in February, consider their fight only half won. They appreciate the advance made in securing the acknowledgment of the need of a board of investigators, but they are determined that they will not accept a government tariff bureau, such as is proposed by Senator Aldrich, in place of it. That senator's plan is understood to be to limit the concession to the creation of a bureau made up of representatives from the state bureau of foreign relations of the state department, from the bureau of customs of the treasury department, and from the bureaus of manufactures and of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Such a bureau would have no power except to secure information for the President to utilize in the application of the maximum and minimum policy and to be at the service of Congress, if that body desires enlightenment on tariff questions.

This is a far cry from the plan of the commission advocates, and the executive committee of the general committee of 100 appointed at the Indianapolis convention, in an appeal just issued to the voters of the country, declares that this program will not be satisfactory; something more is needed—one or more members on the board who have had practical experience in production, which means a forehand knowledge of costs.

These commission advocates believe in a protective tariff based on the differ-

ence between the cost of production at home and the cost abroad. "Such a tariff," the executive committee declares,

"must, in the nature of things, be a matter of expert and painstaking investigation and statistics involving constant application to meet the shifting conditions of industrial life. A tariff bureau made up of governmental employees, such as Senator Aldrich proposes, will not be able to pass upon

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investigation, but they are determined

that they will not accept a government tariff bureau, such as is proposed by Senator Aldrich, in place of it. That senator's plan is understood to be to limit the concession to the creation of a bureau made up of representatives from the state bureau of foreign relations of the state department, from the bureau of customs of the treasury department, and from the bureaus of manufactures and of statistics of the department of commerce and labor. Such a bureau would have no power except to secure information for the President to utilize in the application of the maximum and minimum policy and to be at the service of Congress, if that body desires enlightenment on tariff questions.

This is a far cry from the plan of the commission advocates, and the executive committee of the general committee of 100 appointed at the Indianapolis convention, in an appeal just issued to the voters of the country, declares that this program will not be satisfactory; something more is needed—one or more members on the board who have had practical experience in production, which means a forehand knowledge of costs.

These commission advocates believe in a protective tariff based on the differ-

ence between the cost of production at

home and the cost abroad.

Such a tariff," the executive committee declares,

"must, in the nature of things,

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Ex-Gov. Frank Brown of Maryland is the grantor in the conveyance to Loren D. Towle of Newton of two choice pieces of realty in the wholesale district of the city proper. The first parcel is at 239 to 245 Congress street, near Purchase street. This estate consists of a four-story mercantile building and 4400 square feet of land, with a combined assessment of \$82,100, of which \$62,100 is on the land. The entire building is leased to H. W. Wadleigh & Co., wholesale leather merchants.

The second parcel is directly across the street from the first one and is numbered 201 to 207 Purchase street, and consists of a four-story mercantile building and 3172 square feet of land, together assessed for \$48,900, of which \$34,900 is on the land. The entire building is leased to Marden, Orth & Hastings, dealers in tanners' supplies. The total assessed valuation of both parcels is \$141,000, of which \$97,000 is on the land. The sale of these estates is the first transfer of title during a period of more than 50 years during which time new buildings have been erected.

## "OLD CORNER" IS SOLD.

An important transfer has been made in the business district which involves what is known as the Old Corner Book-store property at Washington and School streets, owned by the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The John C. Innes estate is the purchaser of this valuable site, which is valued by the assessors as worth \$743,000, including the building thereon.

In all probability an up-to-date building will occupy the plot when the lease of the present tenant of the store on the ground floor expires.

The five-story building at 410 to 412 Washington street, near Summer street, has been bought by H. Staples Potter, George J. Quinsler has purchased additional property on Cambria street, Back Bay, being already the owner of numbers 26 to 30 on the same highway. Mr. Quinsler's new acquisition is numbered 24

who is now sole owner of the property. There are 1000 square feet of land and the total assessment is \$128,000. Mr. Potter's great-grandfather bought the land in 1837 for \$7600 and it will be interesting to note the valuation of the site in 1937.

## SALES IN NORTH AND WEST ENDS.

Nos. 345-347 Hanover street, between Prince and Fleet streets, have changed hands, the grantor being Martha E. Flint et al. The basis of taxation is \$12,400, \$7400 of which is on the 570 feet of land. J. Murray Howe represented the sellers in the deal.

Nearly \$11,000 is involved in the transfer of 17 Willard street, West End, consisting of a four-story brick dwelling and 1218 feet of land, which is taxed on \$37,000.

The parcel at 195 Chambers street between Spring and Barton streets has passed to the ownership of Sarah Gross.

## MT. PLEASANT HOME.

The Mt. Pleasant Home has purchased through Edward H. Eldredge & Co., Devonshire Building, the Williams estate on the highest part of Elm hill, in Roxbury, consisting of 133,630 square feet of land, with a mansion of 26 rooms and a court of seven rooms, having a total assessment of \$44,800.

## BACK BAY, SOUTH END.

A particularly desirable estate on Commonwealth avenue, numbered 148, has just been sold by Frank B. Fay, et al., to Arthur Little for occupancy. There is a modern four-story stone residence, which, including the land, is valued at \$45,000.

George J. Quinsler has purchased additional property on Cambria street, Back Bay, being already the owner of numbers 26 to 30 on the same highway. Mr. Quinsler's new acquisition is numbered 24

and comprises a three-story brick apartment house and 1100 feet of land.

In the South End, 32 Appleton street, near Berkeley street, and property on Tremont street, near Dartmouth street, are in new hands. The latter purchase is by a well-known investor, who at present intends to improve with a large store and apartments. This transaction represents about \$28,000.

## WEST ROXBURY, DORCHESTER.

Final papers have gone to record through the office of Henry W. Savage in the sale of a fine residential property in West Roxbury numbered 107 Anawan avenue, consisting of a new frame dwelling house and 5750 square feet of land. The house was built and owned by James Henderson of West Roxbury, who has built a number of first-class residences in that section during the past year. Annie E. Henderson conveys to Mabel F. Neal of Dorchester, who buys for a home. The house being new is not yet assessed, but the land is taxed on a valuation of 20c. per foot.

A tract of 30,171 feet of land in Dorchester, at Quincy and Dunkeld streets, has been conveyed to Reuben S. Wyner by James S. Cunningham. It is said that the price paid by the new owner was above the tax valuation of \$8100.

The frame house and 12,000 square feet of land belonging to Esther L. S. Tilden, 53 to 55 Kingsdale street, Dorchester, have been purchased by Bertha Polsey.

It is rated at \$7000, of which \$6000 is owner leaving city. Telephone or write C. M. VEAZEY, 14 E. 32nd st.

## Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 510 Orchestra Bldg., 108 Michigan Ave.

## REAL ESTATE

ARE YOU GOING TO LIVE  
IN BOSTON?

YOU CAN BUY ONE OF THE BEST  
HOUSES ON

Beacon Street  
AUDUBON CIRCLE

Corner house, 15 rooms, 2 floors, mahogany finish; modern heating and ventilating plant; 3 baths; toilets; heating room; good for family. **FOR RENT** A. MILTON, Real Estate, 701 Colonial Building, 100 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

## IN KANSAS CITY

FOR SALE—11-room modern residence; well built, brick and shingle; good neighborhood; quiet street; 1/2 block to car lines; well situated with all sorts of city; excellent location for business; price \$5000. Owner leaving city. Telephone or write C. M. VEAZEY, 14 E. 32nd st.

## COTUIT

SEVERAL furnished cottages for summer rental; well situated; close to beach, direct bathing or boating; postoffice delivery; R. R. depot 30 minutes' ride; nice houses; churches of three denominations; price \$1500. Inquire of G. S. HANKEY, Cotuit, Mass.

## IN KANSAS CITY

FOR SALE—Large summer cottage furnished; choice location on Landover lakes, Elkhorn, Mo.; price \$1000. Address JAMES E. FIFIELD, Janesville, Wis.

FOR SALE—Nice furnished room house, 3 minutes from Mother Church. Address F. 25, Monitor Office.

## TYPEWRITERS

KEE LOX CARBON  
DON'T SMU! Send for free sample. KEE  
LOX MFG. CO., Boston, Mass.

Genuine bargain in rebuilt and rebuilt  
used standard typewriters sold and shipped  
anywhere; time if desired free catalogue  
"D." L. J. PEABODY, 113 Devonshire st.

## SUMMER RESORTS

WHERE DO YOU THINK OF  
SPENDING THE SUMMER?

LAKE GEORGE is attractive in  
many ways and especially as an economical place, con-  
sidering its comforts, healthfulness and  
charms. I have three cottages at Hague  
and one at Silver Bay, to rent furnished  
for the season, \$250 to \$350.

CHARLESTOWN, EAST BOSTON.

The executrix of the Bradford Gline estate has sold to Peter F. Kelley, for investment, the property on Bunker Hill street, corner of Lexington, Charlestown. There is a frame building containing a large store and two tenements and three frame houses, numbered 27 to 35, on Lexington street, together with a frame stable and a lot of land containing 6600 square feet, the total assessment being \$17,500. Henry W. Savage was the broker.

Three frame houses on Shely street, East Boston, near Princeton street, have been acquired by Ida Hirshberg from Annie B. Goodwin. The value of both houses and land is placed at \$7500 by the assessors.

NEW WALTHAM APARTMENTS.

"The Duncan," the largest apartment house in Waltham, at the junction of Myrtle and Newton streets, has just been completed and turned over to the owner, John D. Sinclair. The house was erected at a cost of \$18,000, the plans being drawn by Alonzo Wright, a Boston architect. The house is modern in every way. There are six apartments, each being entirely distinct from its neighbor.

PARAFFIN OIL IS  
FOUND IN MEXICO

What is said to be the first paraffin oil ever discovered in Mexico was brought in recently by the Standard

Fuel Company on a ranch 35 miles from Tampico, Tamaulipas, Mex., and 50 miles north and east of the Ebano field.

Persons interested say drilling has gone below the third stratum, with oil indications all the way, and that the oil is "lubricating." They probably mean paraffin base oils. The quantity of the well's flow is not satisfactory, and drilling will be continued. Other rigs have been set up in the same territory, and representatives of several companies have been on the ground since the well was brought in, says the Louisville (Ky.) Times.

E. H. Harriman has recently bought \$60,000 worth in this section, and is said to be adding to his holdings.

RICH SODA VEINS  
IN CALIFORNIA

Three hundred and forty acres is the approximate extent of the soda deposits at Lancaster, Cal., which will be used in the manufacture of glass in Los Angeles. It is believed there is soda in sight to last many years. The only development is on two acres. Shafts sunk in several places on this area show a top crust of efflorescent, sulphate and carbonate of soda followed by a 12-inch layer of clay, with a solid mass of crystallized sulphate of soda to a depth of 10 feet, none of these showing any signs of having reached the bottom. The product is dug with a shovel and presents no difficulties whatever, says the Los Angeles Times.

This soda, it is claimed, will make the finest pale green window glass in the world. In all it will make 20 principal and by-products.

Sailings from Hong Kong.

Empress of China, for Vancouver, via Chinese ports and Japan.

Empress of Japan, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.

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Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.

Empress of Japan, for China and Japan.

Sailings from Vancouver.

Sailings from Manila.

Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.

Sailings from Manila.

Sailings from Yokohama.

Nippon Maru, for San Francisco, via Honolulu.

Empress of China, for Vancouver.

Sailings from Sydney, N. S. W.

Makassar, for Vancouver, via Australia.

Sailings from Honolulu, H. I.

Korea, for San Francisco.

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# Financial, Commercial and Industrial News of the World

## RAILROAD REPORTS AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO STOCK TRADING

Increased Earnings of the Canadian Pacific Send the Price up, but Other Securities Slump Off Somewhat.

## IRREGULAR MARKET

Report of increased earnings of some of the railroads for the month of March had a very favorable influence upon the prices of securities in the New York stock market today. This was particularly true of Canadian Pacific. This company reported gross receipts for last month of \$6,517,031, a gain of \$1,093,000. For the nine months since July 1 the gross increase was \$2,019,028, so that half of this gain was made last month. The report is encouraging in that it also shows the trend of general business which is toward expansion. Canadian Pacific opened 1½ higher this morning at 178 and later reacted fractionally on profit taking.

Union Pacific again puzzled the street by reacting slightly while other stocks were advancing. It opened ½ under, last night's closing at 188½, and slumped off to 182½ during the first hour. Delaware & Hudson opened at 181 and jumped at once to 182½. Reading was less active but advanced fractionally during the early trading. The stock opened ½ higher at 140½ and rose to 147½. Pennsylvania was in fair demand around 136 to 136½, a fractional gain.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which dropped 18 points yesterday, recovered 8 points this morning to 670. Brooklyn Rapid Transit was in good demand, opening ½ up at 77½, and rising to 78½. Erie opened at 31, a gain of ¼ over last night.

There was considerable activity in the industrials, due in large part to the reported expansion in industrial lines. Pressed Steel Car opened up ½ at 38 and advanced quickly to 39½. The railroad equipment companies are doing a much better business as orders are reported coming from various railroad companies for equipment. American Locomotive at 56 was up ¾. Amalgamated Copper started off unchanged at 77 and held well around that figure.

North Butte continued quite active on the Boston market. After opening unchanged at 64 it rose to 66½ and then sold down under 63. There is still a good deal of conjecture as to the condition of the property and the cause leading to the slump, but nothing definite is known. Copper Range opened ½ higher at 77 and declined fractionally during the first sales. Nevada Consolidated opened unchanged at 20½ and advanced slightly. Utah Copper at 47½ was ½ higher than last night's closing. Newhouse was lower at 2½. Edison Electric was ½ lower at the opening at 237 and later dropped ½ point to 236.

Trading in New York in the afternoon was quiet, and fluctuations were generally small. Reading sold up to 147½. The second preferred rose 2 points to 96. Car Foundry dropped 1½ from the opening. Northern Pacific was off a point at 143½. Interborough preferred advanced from 45 to 46¾. American Express preferred rose 5 points to 220. On the Boston market North Butte sold under 64. The rest of the local market held steady.

## EVANS SELLS HIS COAL & OIL STOCK

Reported That With This Transaction Massachusetts Gas Gets Control of the Coal & Oil Company.

It is stated that R. D. Evans has sold through a prominent banking house his holdings in United States Coal & Oil. The total number of shares was 30,000 and the price 31, making a total payment of \$930,000.

A gentleman unusually well informed gives it as his opinion that the stock was purchased in the interest of the New England Gas & Coke Company (Massachusetts Gas), and that this purchase will give the control of the Coal & Oil Company to the New England Gas & Coke Company.

As previously announced Mr. Evans has also sold the balance of his holdings in the United States Smelting Company. In selling his holdings in these two companies, Mr. Evans insisted on having cash, or payment in such form that could immediately be converted into cash, in which respect the transactions were similar to the transfer of the Bigelow stocks to the Calumet & Hecla on the sale of the first block of 100,000 shares of the common and preferred stock of the smelting company he received spot cash, and we understand that a portion of the sum necessary to meet the payment was raised through short loans. These loans are now coming due and their financing, together with the payment for the balance of the Evans United States Smelting stock and the Coal & Oil stock, involves a payment of about \$6,000,000.

This probably accounts for the gain of \$4,700,000 of the National Shawmut Bank Wednesday at the clearing house. It is understood that several of the banks have been calling loans, presumably in anticipation of the above transaction.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p. m.:

Open. High. Low. Last. Sale.

Allis-Chalmers ... 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2 15 1/2

Am Beet Sugar ... 35 1/2 35 1/2 34 1/2 35

Amal Cooper ... 77 77 76 76

Am Car & Foundry ... 50 1/2 51 1/2 50 1/2 51

Am Ice Securities ... 40 40 39 40

Am Locomotive ... 56 66 66 66

Am Smelt & Ref. ... 105 105 105 105

Am St. Fr new ... 38 38 37 37

Am Sugar ... 133 133 133 133

Am Tel & Tel ... 141 1/2 141 1/2 140 1/2 140 1/2

Anaconda ... 46 46 45 45

Atchison ... 105 105 105 105

At Coast Line ... 126 126 126

Balt & Ohio pf ... 96 96 96 96

B Br Rap Transit ... 77 77 77 77

Canadian Pa ... 178 178 177 1/2 177 1/2

Can Leather ... 29 29 29 29

Che & Ohlo ... 76 76 75 75

Chi & Alton ... 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2

Chi & Gt W "B" ... 7 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2

Chi Fuel & Iron ... 39 40 39 39

Chi Southern ... 63 64 63 64

Col Gas ... 137 1/2 137 1/2 137 1/2

Corp Products ... 22 22 22 22

Del & Hudson ... 181 182 181 181

Den & Rio Grande ... 670 670 670

Erie ... 31 31 30 31

General Electric ... 158 158 157 157

Granby ... 98 98 98 98

Govt pf ... 144 1/2 144 1/2 143 1/2

Govt Ore pf ... 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2

Illinois Cent ... 145 1/2 145 1/2 145 1/2

Inter-M ... 45 45 45 45

Ken City So ... 45 1/2 45 1/2 45 1/2

Kansas & Texas ... 43 1/2 43 1/2 43 1/2

Louis & Nash ... 139 139 138 139

Missouri Pa ... 74 1/2 74 1/2 73 1/2 73 1/2

Nat Lead ... 88 1/2 88 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2

N R of M 2d pref ... 25 25 25 25

N Y Central ... 130 1/2 130 1/2 129 1/2 129 1/2

N Y N H & H ... 170 170 170 170

Nor & Western ... 91 92 91 92

Northern Pa ... 144 1/2 144 1/2 143 1/2

Northwestern ... 180 180 180

Ontario & Western ... 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2

Pennsylvania ... 136 136 135 136

Pressed St Car ... 38 38 38 39

Pullman ... 186 186 186

Reading ... 146 1/2 147 1/2 146

Rock Island pf ... 71 1/2 71 1/2 71 1/2

Shoe-Shed & L ... 77 1/2 77 1/2 77 1/2

Southern Pacific ... 120 120 119 1/2 120

Southern Railway ... 29 29 29 29

St Paul ... 150 150 149 149

Tennessee Copper ... 40 41 40 41

Texas Pacific ... 33 33 33 33

U S Rubber ... 33 33 33 33

U S Steel pf ... 54 54 54 54

Wabash ... 49 1/2 49 1/2 49 1/2

Western Union ... 71 71 70 70

Westinghouse ... 82 82 82 82

Wisconsin Cent ... 57 1/2 57 1/2 56 1/2

BONDS.

Opening. High. Low.

Am T & T conv ... 105 105 105

Atchison rev 4s ... 100 100 100

Baltimore & Ohio 4s ... 101 101 101

Den & Rio Grande fd ... 94 94 94

Erle ev B ... 66 1/2 66 1/2

Interboro-Met 4 1/2s ... 78 1/2 78 1/2

Japan 4 1/2s ... 85 1/2 85 1/2

Japan 4 1/2s new ... 93 1/2 93 1/2

Japan 4 1/2s new ... 92 1/2 92 1/2

Kansas & Texas ... 99 1/2 99 1/2

N Y City 4 1/2s new ... 112 1/2 112 1/2

N Y N H & H ev 3 1/2s ... 107 107 107

N Y N H & H 6 1/2s ... 135 1/2 135 1/2

Reading rev 4 1/2s ... 99 1/2 99 1/2

Rock Island 4s ... 80 80 80

U P ev 4s ... 107 107 107

U S Steel 5s ... 104 104 104

Wabash 4s ... 75 1/2 75 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Opening. Bid. Asked.

2 registered ... 101 1/2 102 1/2

2 registered ... 101 1/2 102 1/

Contributions on Topics of Interest  
by Subscribers are Solicited.

## THE HOME FORUM

A Page of Interest to All  
the Family

## Novelties of Modern Enterprise

Emerson's advice that we hitch our wagon to a star seems scarcely more idealistic than the proposition of certain capitalists in Santa Barbara. The Portland Telegram says:

They are forever trying something

## Patience

Thomas Wentworth Higginson, writing on "First Steps in Literature" in the New England Magazine says:

A good motto for any young writer to put above his study door, however modest his lodging, will be the phrase of the celebrated French writer, Rivarol, "Genius is only great patience." That at least genius implies such a quality will be soon admitted by all, on reflection. Even if fame be obtained for a space—at least in the opinion of mothers and sisters—it is likely to be rather short lived, for the simple reason that it lasts no longer than it deserves. When a man of my years, and I am nearly half through my eighties, looks over any list of lecturers who were famous in my youth, I find that I cannot remember what made them famous or what were the titles of their books, if they wrote any. It is often the same with books once celebrated in a library. I remember to have gone once with the elder Dr. Walter Channing, to visit the Redwood Library of Newport. He had been librarian of that institution in his very youthful days. He began to seek out the library treasures of his youth, and one particular book, then famous. Neither the modern librarian nor I had ever heard of it and it was at last looked up under a dusty pile in a neglected closet.

Many a famous author creates very slowly the celebrity which the world finally admits; and even Hawthorne had to wait ten years before attaining his fame. Yet John Keats, the most precocious of all great English poets, declared that "nothing was finer for all purposes of literary production than a very gradual ripening of powers." Let us first, therefore, begin with patience, as the first thing needed by a young man or woman.

Contentment furnishes constant joy. Much covetousness, constant grief. To the contented even poverty is joy. To the discontented, even wealth is vexation.—Ming Keen.

No matter how great the frontage of a house, the background is only a yard wide.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

## The Christian Science Monitor

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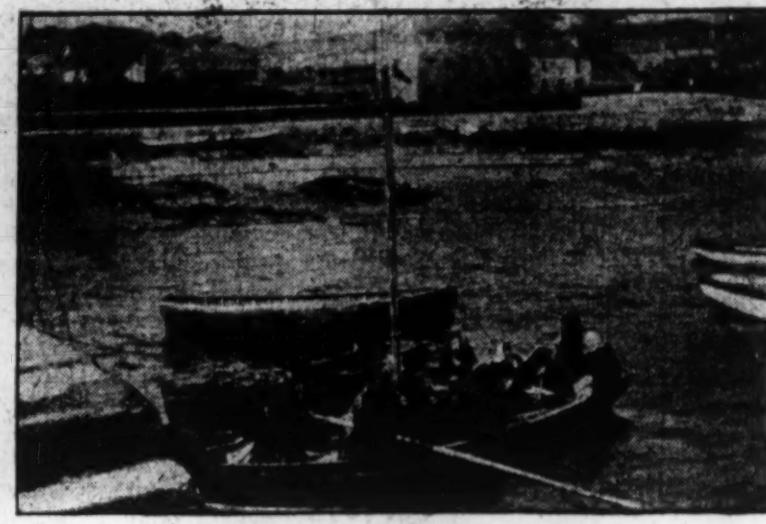
Today's Magazine.

## A Pleasant Smile

The thing that goes the farthest toward making life worth while, That's worth the most, that costs the least, Is just a pleasant smile. 'Tis full of wealth and gladness, too, With many kindly bent, 'Tis worth a thousand dollars, And it doesn't cost a cent.

Love, indeed, is heaven upon earth, since heaven above would not be heaven without it. For where there is not love there is fear, but perfect love casts out fear, and yet we naturally fear most to offend what we most love. What we love we'll hear; what we love we'll trust; and what we love we'll serve, ay and suffer for it, too. "If you love me," says our blessed redeemer, "keep my commandments." Why? Why then he'll love us; then we shall be his friends; then he'll send us the Comforter; then whatsoever we ask we shall receive; and then where he is we shall be also and that for ever. Behold the fruits of love; the power, virtue, benefit and beauty of love. Love is above all; and when it prevails in us all, we shall all be lovely and in love with God and one another.—William Penn.

## Fishermen of Cape Clear Island



SCHULL HARBOR, IRELAND.

"The Capers" landing with baskets of fish for market.

new down in California. It's a new potato, a new orange or a new breed of cactus. The latest novel idea comes from Santa Barbara, where a group of capitalists have applied for a franchise for a trackless trolley line. Wires are strung over the public road, and farmers, tradesmen, pleasure-seekers and others having the proper equipment hitch on to the wire and away they go.

True, this line is not in actual operation as yet; but the franchise is actually applied for. It is said, moreover, that some half dozen very short lines of this railless trolley are in operation in the suburbs of European cities. Of course, if the business makes good in Europe we shall expect even better results in the glorious climate of California.

Yet, to the uninformed there occur many complexities in the contemplation of this invention. Suppose that a load of coal monopolizes the line and a party of pleasure-seekers gets on the line to go somewhere, anywhere, so they go in hurry—what would happen? We can easily perceive transportation problems here that you, put rate making, common points, water competition and all that sort of thing in the shade. We can see nothing but a complete covering of parallel lines, slow wires and fast wires, freight and passenger wires, east or northbound, west or southbound wires. We can conceive of no invention so opportunely arrived as this in connection with the farmers' uplift idea, none that, in its higher development, should contribute more to the gaiety of nations.

not only had they made themselves prosperous, but every penny was paid back to the good baroness. You will see them coming into Schull—the harbor nearest them—with fish-laden boats. The shawled or hooded heads of the women in the illustration are typical of the customs of southwest Ireland. The black, deeply-hooded cloak of fine, expensive cloth is often handed down from generation to generation—it is a peculiarly graceful garment of many folds. Presumably the custom is as old as the dimly far off days when veiled Spanish ladies visited the shores of Ireland, and when the town of Schull was

known by its real name, School. And "School" stood for a university to which young Spanish nobles and princes came for their education—a long look back into the past is this. On the mainland Cape Clear island people are known everywhere as "the Capers." Ask your landlady at the hotel in Schull when she will have fish for you and she says, "As soon as the Capers come in." Buy lobsters at Bantry fair—you must get them of "the Capers." It would be hard to find a more fearless, independent community of people than these fine fisherfolk of Cape Clear island.

## CLOUDS WITHOUT RAIN

In the speech and literature of the Hebrew people, indeed of all the people in the east, there is no word which is used with greater figurative effect than the word clouds. In the almost unbroken expanse of cloudless sky the little cloud, perhaps no bigger than a man's hand, stands out with the definiteness of some island in the ocean or of a mountain peak flung up against the horizon. On this account the clouds became one of the simplest and most natural symbols by which the eastern thinker could enforce his meaning, and it is only necessary to turn to the text of the Bible to realize the truth of this. It was the clouds which formed the darkness which hid God from man; it was the clouds, which, in the shape of a pillar, led the Israelites through the wilderness; it was the fleeing cloud which Job used as the type of the transitoriness of human prosperity; it is the word used by Isaiah to express the shade from the fierceness of the sun, and the refreshment of rain; its coming without rain became a proverb for a man of promises without performance; and finally it is applied, in Revelation, to the return of the Messiah. The later Jews, indeed, spoke of the Messiah as "the Son of the Cloud," an idea they no doubt borrowed from the teaching with respect to the Shekinah.

The Hebrew writer, in no circumstances troubled very much about consistency in the use of the imagery he employed, but in the use made in the Bible of the word cloud there is a sort of inconsistency which is almost consistent. When the clouds were at their deepest the rainbow of hope was set in them; out of the clouds and darkness which enveloped Sinai the voice of Truth pierced, giving guidance to Moses; while in the vision on Patmos there came the glorified perception that there would be a day when the Christ would come with such power that the very clouds, which had claimed to blur men's vision of God, would have become part of the retinue of Truth, so that Truth should no longer be hidden even from those who had reviled and rejected it. "Behold, he cometh with the clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they also that pierced him: and all the kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him." As only the pure in heart can see God, it is obvious that the mourning of that day will not be the mourning of fear, but the mourning of repentance.

Upwards of eighteen hundred years have elapsed since Paul dwelt in his own hired house in Rome, and it can scarcely be pretended that the travail of the world is at an end. The brilliant throng of thinkers which, in all those centuries, Christendom has given to the world has

striven to teach humanity simply how to endure evils which it has believed impossible of conquest. Well might Mrs. Eddy write, on page 21 of "No and Yes," "A philosophy which cannot heal the sick has little resemblance to Science, and is, to say the least, like a cloud without rain, driven about by every wind of doctrine." The philosophy of Christian Science is restoring the healing which has been lost to the world for centuries

because it is restoring the scientific teaching of Christ Jesus. Christian Scientists are not satisfied with preaching—they place that the onus of proof has been placed upon their shoulders, and that if they would not lay themselves open to the retort of being as clouds without rain, they must strive incessantly themselves for the possession of the mind of Christ which heals the sick.

## Flags Exchanged by the Blue and the Gray

A few years ago Gen. Basil W. Duke of Louisville, a well-known veteran of the Confederate army, acting in behalf of the Confederate soldiers, returned to the Union soldiers of Cincinnati the captured battle flags of the 21st, 58th and 60th Ohio volunteer infantry regiments, which had been captured during the civil war, writes "Veteran" in the New York Sun.

General Duke was second in command of Gen. John H. Morgan's division of ten Confederate cavalry regiments, and succeeded to the command of "Morgan's Men," holding it to the end of the war. He is now commander of the Association of Morgan's Men.

Now the veterans of the 4th Ohio cavalry are about to return to the Confederate veterans of Alabama a battle flag which the 4th Ohio cavalry captured at Selma, Ala., in the spring of 1865.

This action had the approval of the Ohio Legislature and of Governor Har-

mon. The man selected to carry the flag back to Alabama is John A. Pitts, who was a private soldier in the 4th Ohio cavalry and is now a well-known and wealthy retired merchant of Cincinnati. Mr. Pitts enlisted when he was only 19 years old and served until the end of the war. Nowadays he is the commander of the 4th Ohio Cavalry Association.

Capt. William M. Shoemaker of Dayton, who also served during the entire war in the 4th Ohio, is to accompany Mr. Pitts. They will carry the flag down to Selma May 12 and return it to its former owners. The return of this flag from Ohio to Alabama has created much interest in Cincinnati among those acquainted with the incident, and one distinguished lawyer of this city, in talking to Mr. Pitts, said to him: "I would give \$100 to be permitted to go with you and stand beside you and hold your hat when you return the flag to the Alabama veterans."

Motorist—What advantage has the airship over the motor car?

Aeronaut—Well, for one thing, you can always be sure of making good time on the return trip.—Illustrated Bits.

No unwelcome tasks become any the less unwelcome by putting them off till tomorrow. It is only when they are behind us and done that we begin to find that there is a sweetness to be tasted afterwards, and that the remembrance of unwelcome duties unhesitatingly done is welcome and pleasant. Accomplished, they are full of blessing and there is a smile on their faces as they leave us.—A. McLaren.

## Children's Department

## The Story of Pocahontas

The story of Pocahontas reads like a legend or romance. A child of twelve or thirteen she defended Captain John Smith from the cruel judgment of her father, the powerful Indian emperor (as the Virginian colonists called him) Powhatan, who changed the sentence to a gentle captivity enough, that of acting as playmate and friend to the little princess, making bells, beads, and copper for her pleasure. Pocahontas' dress was described as of deerskin-lined with down. She wore coral bracelets on wrists and ankles and a white plume in her hair, the badge of royalty. It was an interesting scene—the hardy campaigner of the Turkish wars stretched at ease in the greenwood, shaping trinkets for the small slip of Virginia royalty in her plumes and bracelets.

In course of time Captain Smith gained permission to visit the settlers at Jamestown, escorted by an Indian guard. At the fort the guard were presented with gifts for their chief, and to satisfy their curiosity a cannon was fired. This sent them all flying in fear and thus Captain Smith was left in the hands of his friends. Soon famine came stalking into the Jamestown camps but here again the Indian maiden's pity brought aid. One day a band of Indians came in, bending under loads of corn

and venison, and at the head of the "wild train," the old chronicler says, was Pocahontas. Later Smith wrote of her, "During the time of two or three years she was next under God the instrument to preserve this colony." On one occasion she warned a party of Englishmen of ambuscade and with tears refused the gifts they offered, saying that her father would never forgive her if he should find them in her possession and guess how she came by them. On another occasion Indians condemned by the white men were set free "entirely for her sake."

When she was eighteen an alliance was made between the Indians and whites, by the marriage of Pocahontas with John Rolfe. She went to England with her husband and was received with every distinction, as the daughter of a king. Indeed it was said that the King of England

was jealous of Rolfe for having married a princess, thinking that Rolfe might thus become master of the new Virginia territories. No trace of awkwardness or embarrassment was seen in the Indian girl-bride. Lady Delaware presented her at court and the Bishop of London gave a gorgeous entertainment in her honor. There could hardly be a greater contrast to her rough life in the woods, hunting, enduring forced marches, or lying in the hands of the settlers as a prisoner, than the London experience, with its rich costumes and brilliant flambeaux, its rich coaches and high revelry. The change does not seem to have affected in any degree the simplicity of her character, says the historian, and when Captain John Smith came to see her in England and called her "the Lady Rebecca" (the name she had taken in accepting Christianity) she bowed her face and reminded him that he had once been as a father to her.

She had three names, Pocahontas Amanteo Mataox. The first was her "household name," and means "bright stream between two hills."

## A True Story

Marjorie's parents had unexpected company for dinner and the little girl was told not to ask for her favorite piece of the chicken, but for some inconsequential part of the fowl.

"What piece will you have, Marjorie?" inquired her father, when her turn came to be served.

"Oh, just a few of the feathers, please," was the surprising response.—Contributed.

## Science and Health

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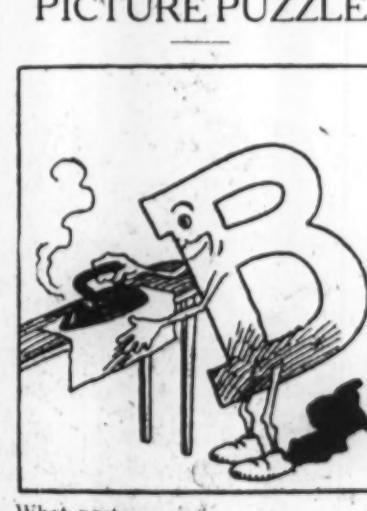
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So near is God to man,  
When duty whispers low, Thou must,  
The youth replies, I can.  
—Emerson.

by careful organization, it is thought, the producers could control the market for pure maple sugar and syrup, guarantee its purity to consumers, and get the retail price minus a legitimate profit to merchants.—Contributed.

## A Glider as an Air Toboggan

A gliding machine is a motorless aeroplane or flying machine propelled by gravity and designed to carry a passenger through the air from a high point to a lower point some distance away. Flying in a glider is simply coasting down hill on the air, and is the most interesting and exciting sport imaginable, says a writer in Popular Mechanics for April.

To make a glide one takes the glider to the top of a hill, gets in between the arm sticks and lifts the machine up until the arm sticks are under the arms. Then come a few steps running against the wind and a leap from the ground. The machine has a surprising amount of lift, and if the weight of the body is in the right place one will go shooting down the hillside in free flight. The landing is made by pushing the weight of the body backwards. This causes the glider to tip up in front, slacken speed and settle. The operator can then land safely and gently on the feet. Of course, the beginner should learn by taking short jumps, gradually increasing the distance as he gains skill and experience in balancing and landing.

The proper position of the body is slightly ahead of the center of the planes, but this must be found by experience. The machine should not be used in winds blowing faster than 15 miles an hour. Glides are always made against the wind, and the balancing is done by moving the legs. The higher the starting point the farther one may fly. Great care should be exercised in making landings.

President-Elect Lowell of Harvard, in a lecture on public opinion, says that not mere numbers, but intensity of feeling, controls it. One man with a tremendous conviction will do more to make popular sentiment than 1000 men who merely think they think the contrary.—Springfield Republican.

Sometimes a bell bird fluted far away, Sometimes the murmur of the leafy deep rising and falling all the autumnal day Rolled wide the hills and sank again to sleep.—Mrs. J. G. Wilson.

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, April 29, 1909.

### Distribution of Immigrants

IT IS the purpose of the department of commerce and labor to render more effective a section of the immigration act which has a direct bearing on the problem of distributing arriving aliens. The act provides that any agent appointed by any state or territory shall be enabled to present to immigrants the special inducements offered by that state to prospective settlers. The department is now planning special facilities for these state agents at the various immigrant stations and will communicate with the states that maintain immigration bureaus already with a view to developing them. Other states or territories will be asked to consider the matter of appointing special agents at the principal immigration points.

Judicious use of such a staff may lead at last to the solution of the alien distribution problem. The massing together of immigrants in large cities and manufacturing centers has long become abnormal and is curtailing the alien's first privilege, that of becoming a thorough American. Were it not for our wonderful public school system the present state of affairs would result in the denationalizing of the larger American city.

The work of state agents among immigrants could not help aiding very greatly the efforts of the authorities to exclude undesirable aliens and to discourage their attempts to enter the country. Furthermore, the reports of capable and observant agents and officers would make an analysis possible of the purposes, leanings, hopes and special aptitudes of both individuals and race groups. Confiding their motives and aspirations to an official charged with giving them all possible assistance, the aliens would naturally yield up a great deal more information than can be obtained by the usual examination. And the great point is to know the alien and learn to gauge his type. Without this knowledge distribution of immigrants would always remain a half-measure.

Since the immigrant type has so radically changed in the last fifteen years the old attitude is entirely out of place and must give place to a reliable method that will deal not only with the new arrivals but include those aliens who are temporarily crowding the large cities for want of a real destination or the means of reaching it. Once an efficient system is in operation, a number of problems affecting city and farm will find their natural solution.

### Looking for Peace in the Coal Fields

IT IS ANNOUNCED that the agreement which has existed between the miners and operators in the anthracite region for two terms of three years each will be renewed for a third term today. If this shall be done it will be a great relief to industrial America, for so long as the agreement remains unsigned there is always the danger of a misunderstanding which might lead, on the one hand, to a strike, or, on the other, to a lookout. Such a conclusion has been made possible by the fact that President Lewis has, in a measure, been able to establish his claim to good leadership. He was elected to the chieftaincy of the mine workers after a very bitter campaign, in which he was opposed vigorously by John Mitchell's friends, if not by John Mitchell personally. One of the charges made against him was that he would prove to be weak when the crisis came. As a matter of fact, he has shown not only strength, but also tact and judgment. He has outgeneraled the operators in so conducting the negotiations with regard to the renewal of the agreement as to place upon their shoulders all the responsibility in case they should order the closing down of the mines.

He started out with a demand for the recognition of the union, which he must have been convinced the operators would not agree to. He has been ready, however, to accept concessions, even the smallest, and by intelligent management of their interests—by keeping them at work while the negotiations have been pending—he has established himself in the estimation even of that element among the mine workers which had opposed him for the presidency.

The one concession of importance to the mine workers which it is believed will be made today, and which furnishes an excuse to President Lewis for consenting to a renewal of the agreement, is the adjustment by the conciliation board of prices for new work.

Production in the anthracite region has not been suspended during the present negotiations, but it has been greatly retarded. The settlement will restore prosperity to the hard-coal field and create additional confidence throughout the country.

### Can Our National Expenses Be Reduced?

SPEAKING from a national governmental point of view, we have fallen into the way of living beyond our means. There is not evident in the administration at Washington—there has not been for some years—anything like the reckless extravagance and unblushing corruption of former times. The revenues are more carefully and more honestly expended now than ever before in our history. But we have long since abandoned the "small economies" of good national housekeeping. We have plunged from the simple life into complexity. We are no longer quite content unless we are engaged in great and costly enterprises. We have gradually come to confound our wants with our needs and to believe that the financial resources of the nation will always be adequate to meet the former.

It is well enough for us to have a high regard for our abilities as a people, to cherish high ideals, to move forward toward the accomplishment of noble purposes, but, if we remember correctly, it was Mr. Roosevelt who said that in dealing with the everyday affairs of this world while we keep our eyes on the stars we should keep our feet on the ground. At the present moment, for instance, the fact to be borne in mind is that to maintain the existing ratio of increase in our national expenditures one or two things will be necessary—our income must be enlarged by the imposition of higher duties on imports, by increasing the internal revenue receipts, or by resorting to an inheritance or an income tax—or we must soon replenish the national treasury by floating bonds.

The deficit for 1908 was \$19,000,000. It went up to \$69,000,000 in the present year. According to Senator Aldrich it will

be \$45,000,000 next year. This makes a total of \$135,000,000. The deficit for next year will be lower than that for this, because the river and harbor appropriation bill was practically eliminated at the last session, an appropriation of \$10,000,000 only having been made to keep things going in a small way. Two years ago the river and harbor appropriation was \$85,000,000. The cost of the river and harbor improvements under way, or contemplated, is estimated at \$1,000,000,000. There will be a demand for at least \$100,000,000 for river and harbor improvements at the regular session next winter.

Other appropriations scaled down at present will have to be increased, and in addition there will be many calls for new and necessary outlays. All government work in progress must, of course, be protected. In truth, nothing need suffer, for the natural increase of revenues should wipe out the deficit and leave a surplus. But new and costly undertakings will have to be checked. All appropriations must be kept at the minimum. While the naval establishment as it exists must be maintained, and while all of the interests of the nation must be properly safeguarded, we must turn our backs resolutely upon mere military display.

If we, as a people, are determined to make our expenses balance with our income, to live within our means, we should lose no time in informing our representatives in Congress of that fact. Furthermore, we should be ready to resist all temptation to depart from the policy of retrenchment after we shall have entered upon it.

### Good News from Cuba

TOGETHER with the report that the shares of the Spanish Bank of Cuba will henceforth be quoted on the Paris Bourse, while large sums of French money are seeking the high Cuban rate of interest, comes the announcement that the Havana Telephone Company has entered into an agreement with the government which will result in the establishment of an underground system costing \$1,500,000. American laborers in Cuba have not been in vain. It is, of course, quite impossible that an honest and well-directed undertaking should fail to be attended by success, even though the nature of the success may be very different from the one expected. But in the case of Cuba those who took a pessimistic view were unconsciously arguing that Cuba would never succeed in adopting American ways, habits or standards. This, of course, was never the point in question. The Cubans would not be free today if the Americans had endeavored to force their way on them. What the Americans did for the Cubans was to impart to them the principles on which American democracy is founded and the better the Cubans succeed in working out their own salvation on that basis without merely imitating the American way, the clearer the results of the American phase of Cuba must appear. The more independent they show themselves in their advance the more they will have caught the American spirit.

The financial news is interesting and promising and so, especially, is the report of a very extensive telephone system. Closer financial relations with Europe mean advancement and the demand for better telephone communication signifies growth in a number of ways.

Since the war relieved Spain of her oversea possessions she is quietly and indefatigably at work on her reorganization, and her progress is best seen in the remarkable rise her prestige and credit have experienced of late years. The chain which America broke weighed as heavily on the mother country as it did on the colonies and Spain and Cuba gained their freedom on the same day. Both are rising and Cuba will not lag behind the mother country, but develop what is noble in the old tradition through what she has learned of the new way.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT of Harvard University, in a lecture delivered at the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, on Monday, gave expression to a well-recognized truth when he said that the popular mind was not clear as to whether the modern legislative representative voices the sentiment of the whole state. "Most people," he remarked, "think their legislators represent the state constituencies and the interests of the country at large, but here again is the same lack of definite comprehension."

Whether the founders of this republic built wisely or unwisely, no one who will read carefully and intelligently the history of their deliberations, when they were striving to look ahead and to discern in the dim future all possible complications, can fail to be convinced that they at least comprehended clearly what was meant by representative government. The struggle between the aristocratic element, which would refuse representation to all the people, the democrats, who would reserve all power to the people, and the republicans, who were determined that the new nation should be protected from the extremists on both sides, was one of the most bitter, and yet one of the grandest, that has ever been fought out in the history of constitutional government. And it resulted in a victory for popular representation.

Under this system of delegated authority by the people to their chosen representatives, our country has met and solved its problems for almost a century and a quarter. It is a system not without defect. As Professor Lowell puts it: "In America we suffer most from the fact that too many people think they are capable of forming adequate opinions on weighty subjects, from a lack of unity, and from a great influx of strangers who do not understand our institutions." Unfortunately, we suffer also, from a lack of understanding of our institutions among too many of those who are not strangers. Professor Lowell might have added that the framers of the constitution had all these things in view, and more, when they erected barriers against emotionalism and mob-rule, when they provided for representation which would speak as well for the conservative as the radical element of the population, when they placed obstacles in the way of hasty legislation—when, in a word, they gave us a system of government that has worked since 1789 as perfectly as any piece of human machinery ever devised.

The people—the great masses of the people—the people who have a real love for freedom of speech, freedom of action, freedom of conscience, and a real reverence for them—may at times become impatient with the manner in which the system is operated, but they are not tired of the system itself.

On the contrary, their greatest desire now, as always, is that those to whom they delegate authority shall cling tenaciously to it.

IF THE Niagara hotel keepers had only known of it a sufficient length of time in advance, they might have done a July business in April.

WE SHALL now have to acquire a knowledge of African names. For instance, there is Ju Ja, which is near Nairobi, on the Athi river.

A COMMITTEE of the Illinois Legislature has recently been hearing testimony on a bill before that body which aims at the reduction of the hours of labor for women from ten to eight, and this testimony was of a character which admitted of no doubt as to the necessity of the proposed legislation, on economic as well as humanitarian grounds. The testimony did not come from sympathizers, from theorists or from experts, but from working women, whose very appearance in some instances was impressive enough to convince those in attendance of the righteousness of the demand for shorter hours. It was shown that the long hours have a tendency to unfit women for the most efficient performance of the tasks assigned them, and that with shorter hours they could do not only better but more work.

The usual arguments are brought forward in opposition to the proposed reform. It is held, for instance, that if the bill becomes a law, manufacturers will be forced to move away from the state for the reason that under it they cannot compete with manufacturers in states where no such restrictive measure is in operation. It is recalled, however, that similar prophecies have been made in the past whenever legislation looking to the amelioration of the condition of the laboring classes has been proposed—that they have been made in the East as well as in the West—and that they have never been fulfilled, because the ruinous consequences predicted have never ensued.

Every step which has been taken with the view to the elevation of factory labor has been sharply contested, yet it will be admitted by manufacturers today that the enforcement of laws which make for more wholesome and more comfortable conditions in their establishments has resulted in increasing and bettering production.

Since under our present economic system it is necessary that women shall toil by the side of men and machinery, justice as well as decency demands that they shall be treated with all possible consideration.

IN MEMORY of the fiftieth anniversary of France's assistance in the Italian struggle for independence, an Italian squadron commanded by the Duke of Genoa was sent to Villefranche to greet President Fallières. And on April 26, anniversary of the French advance into Piedmont, the President and the duke reviewed the combined squadrons of France and Italy. Relations between France and Italy could not be more cordial than at present, nor have they ever been nearly so satisfactory from a political as well as economic point of view. The fraternization at Villefranche marks the progress from dynastic goodwill or interest to friendship between two nations. Napoleon III's aid on the battle-fields of Magenta and Solferino, where Austria's power in Italy was forever broken, was a matter of personal ambition, not of popular impulse. Neither in Italy nor in France was it ever regarded in any other than the personal light in which his Mexican adventure was regarded in America. Thus in the year of French extremity only Garibaldi hastened to join the French army with his volunteers, and the newly-founded kingdom gradually moved farther and farther away from the nascent third republic until a great political treaty, the triple alliance, and a commercial breach, caused an estrangement between the two countries.

But as Louis Napoleon's politics was unable to effect a union between France and Italy, Bismarck's was equally impotent to keep them apart for any length of time. The fact is that a lasting friendship between the two Latin nations is a matter of course, but it is also a matter of growth, not of mere emotion. During the last decade, Latin Europe has drawn visibly together and despite the continuance of the Dreisbund it may be safely said that there is no likelihood whatever that the two squadrons reviewed by Fallières will ever face each other in battle.

The naval review off Villefranche was a peace demonstration.

JOSEPH BRUCKER, one of the incorporators of the Europe-America Aero Navigation Society, to which a certificate of incorporation has just been granted in New York, is the principal promoter of the proposed balloon voyage over the route taken by Columbus in his trip from Palos, Spain, to the Bahamas. He is not only an optimist himself, but he seems to have inspired others with optimism. Thus we find that in his hand a project which under ordinary circumstances would be pronounced impracticable, if not fatuous, is regarded not only as coming within the bounds of reasonableness, but as one the carrying out of which is free from any great hazard or difficulty.

Mr. Brucker is not a dreamer. His record proves him to be a very practical man, as well as a very active man. Born in Ischl, Austria, in 1849, he was educated at Linz, Austria, and afterward at Antwerp, Belgium. Later his course was extended to the University of Vienna. Immigrating to this country in 1871, he became in course of time a publisher, writer and public speaker, and for a considerable period was editor of the Chicago Staats-Zeitung. Later he returned to Berlin, and edited a newspaper there. Still later he became a commissioner to Germany for the St. Louis exposition, and has since been engaged, in connection with German-American clubs at Berlin, in cultivating further good relations between the two countries. He is at present a resident of New York.

If Mr. Brucker shall carry out his plans, much will be heard of him in the near future, and the readers of this newspaper will be glad that they have learned in advance who he is, for the undertaking which he has in view is one of the most ambitious in the line of aeronautics that has as yet been put forward. "I have talked the matter over with Count Zeppelin in Germany," he says, alluding to the over-the-Atlantic voyage, "and he has pronounced the plan feasible, if some government or group of men would take sufficient interest in it to equip the expedition. This is what our society proposes to do, as well as to encourage, financially and otherwise, aeronautic inventors."

When the matter is considered, it will occur to many, no doubt, that the enterprise can hardly present even to the most pessimistic many more elements of failure than those which at the close of the fifteenth century seemed to stamp the venture of Columbus as foolhardy. Mr. Brucker talks of his balloon getting into wind currents and being carried across the ocean by them. Perhaps he is placing a trifling too much reliance on the winds. But the winds were the standby of Columbus; they carry countless ships across the seas today. Somebody is certainly going to fly across the Atlantic some day, and it may be that Joseph Brucker is the man to plan the trip.

### Across the Atlantic by Balloon